GLAC IRWM Planning Grant

Attachment 3: Work Plan

This work plan includes two sections. Section A provides background information on the Region's Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) planning efforts to date, including the status of development and adoption of the IRWM Plan. Section B is a work plan that details how the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) proposes to take the existing IRWM Plan to the proposed level of completion, consistent with updated IRWM Plan Standards.

Section A: Background

1. The Regional Water Management Group (RWMG)

Consistent with Sections 10530–10546 of the Water Code, preparation of an Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan must be guided by an RWMG comprised of three or more local public agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply. The RWMG must be formed by means of a joint powers agreement, a memorandum of understanding (MOU), or other written agreement that is approved by the governing bodies of the local public agencies. The Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) RWMG is comprised of the signatories to the 2006 MOU that established the RWMG, many of whom have statutory authority over water supply.

In April 2008, the Leadership Committee adopted a revised MOU and Operating Guidelines that modified the governance structure and decision-making process, expanded membership of the Committees, enhanced involvement of the Subregional Steering Committees in decision-making, and clarified terms of committee membership. These major revisions included:

- Allowing individual Subregional Steering Committees to determine their membership (and thus expand as new organizations and entities demonstrate an interest in participation);
- Clarifying how interested parties can become voting members of Subregional Steering Committees (with no requirement for financial participation);
- Expanding the membership of the Leadership Committee from eleven (11) to sixteen (16) persons, including the chair and vice-chair of each Steering Committee, five Water Management Area representatives (for groundwater, open space, sanitation, stormwater, and surface water), plus the Chair (currently the Los Angeles County Flood Control District);

- Requiring that Subregional Steering Committees be given an opportunity to review and comment on the agenda of the Leadership Committee;
- Clarifying the period of review (e.g., three (3) years, on a staggered basis) for membership on the Leadership Committee;
- Identifying qualifications for the Water Management Area representatives; and
- Clarifying that the RWMG is composed of the members of the Leadership Committee.

By expanding the membership of both the Steering and Leadership Committees, participation in decision-making was expanded to include more non-profit organizations. The Subregional Steering Committees are able to review and take formal positions on the proposed action items of the Leadership Committee. This process ensures that the decisions of the Leadership Committee reflect the broadest possible consensus of all participants.

The Leadership Committee of the GLAC RWMG has sixteen (16) voting members (Figure 1) including the Committee chair, the chairs and vice-chairs of the five (5) Subregional Steering Committees, and five (5) agency representatives for the following water management areas:

- Groundwater
- Open space
- Sanitation
- Stormwater
- Surface water

The composition of the Leadership Committee achieves a cross-sectional representation of all water management issues, including water supply, water quality, groundwater supply and quality, flood management, stormwater quality, conservation of stormwater runoff, wastewater treatment and water recycling, open space, habitat, and recreation. Collectively, the members of the Leadership Committee provide regional representation for all water management areas.

The Leadership Committee also includes thirteen (13) ex-officio (non-voting members), including the Bureau of Reclamation, California Department of Fish and Game, California Coastal Commission, California Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Transportation, California Department of Water Resources (DWR), California Environmental Protection Agency, California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (RWQCB), Californian Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Public Health, National Parks Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and U.S. Forest Service.

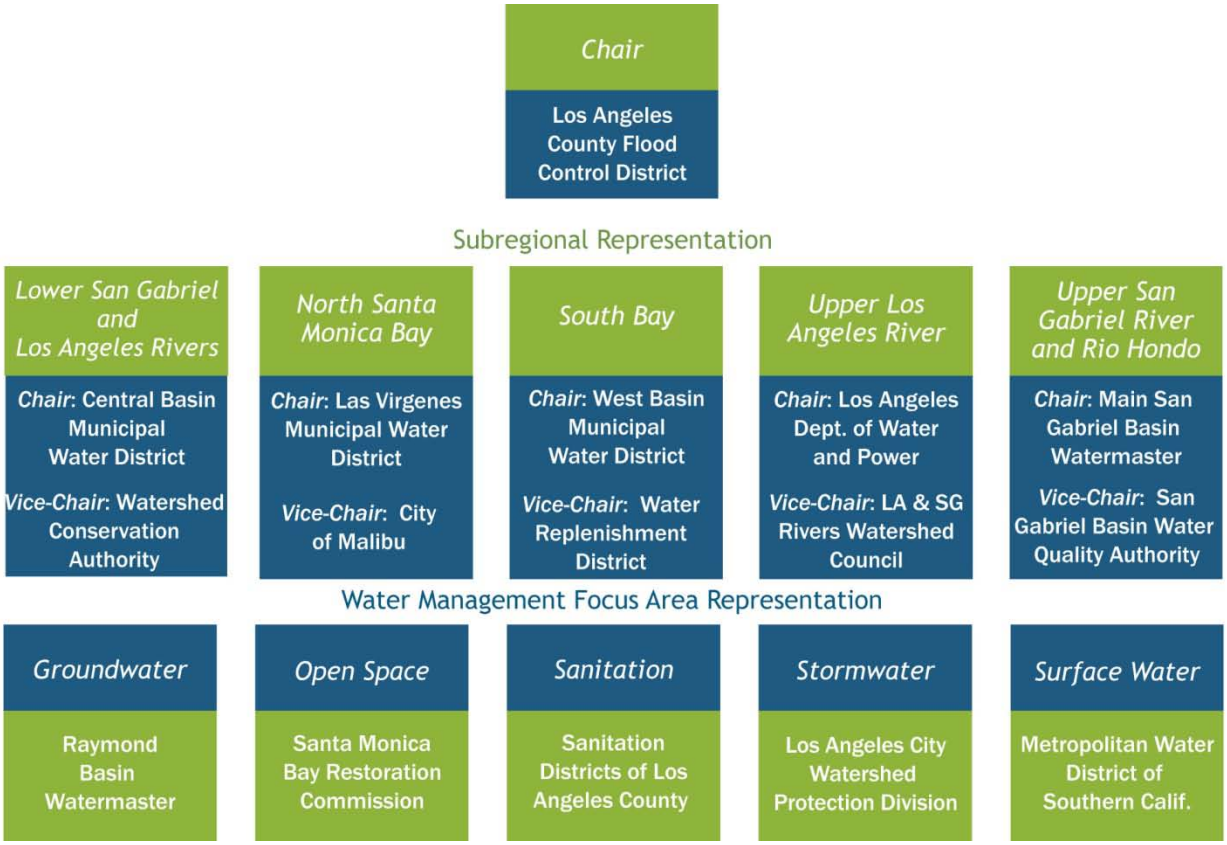

FIGURE 1 – Voting Members of the Leadership Committee

The specific management responsibilities of the voting members of the Leadership Committee related to water management is summarized below.

Committee Chair

Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) chairs the Leadership Committee. LACFCD provides for the control and conservation of the flood, storm, and other waste waters of the District. It also conserves such waters for beneficial and useful purposes by spreading, storing, retaining, or causing them to percolate into the soil within the District. The District also protects the harbors, waterways, public highways, and property in the District from damage from such waters and may provide for recreational use of District facilities. The District was created in 1915 and now operates and owns 15 major dams, 14 rubber dams, 529 miles of open channels, 2,811 miles of underground storm drains, 77,917 catch basins, 48 stormwater pumping plants, 116 sediment entrapment basins, 232 concrete crib check dams, 27 groundwater recharge facilities, 35 sediment placement sites, and 3 seawater intrusion barriers. In January 1985, the District consolidated with the County Engineer and the County Road Department to form the Department of Public Works. The Director of the Department of Public

Works is therefore the Chief Engineer of the District, the County Engineer, and the Road Commissioner.

Lower San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers Subregion

Central Basin Municipal Water District (Central Basin MWD) represents the Lower Los Angeles and San Gabriel River Subregion, as chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. Central Basin MWD is a public agency that purchases imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Central Basin MWD wholesales the imported water to cities, mutual water companies, investor-owned utilities, and private companies in southeast Los Angeles County. Central Basin MWD also supplies water used for groundwater replenishment and provides the region with recycled water for municipal, commercial, and industrial use. There are 24 cities in Central Basin MWD's service area.

Watershed Conservation Authority (WCA) represents the Lower San Gabriel and Los Angeles Watersheds Subregion as vice-chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. WCA is a joint powers entity between the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and LACFCD whose focus is to provide multiple benefits, such as open space, habitat restoration, recreational opportunities, and watershed improvement in the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Watersheds.

North Santa Monica Bay Subregion

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (Las Virgenes MWD) represents the North Santa Monica Bay Watersheds Subregion as chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. Las Virgenes MWD provides potable water, wastewater treatment, recycled water, and biosolids composting to more than 65,000 residents in the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Westlake Village, and unincorporated areas of western Los Angeles County. Las Virgenes MWD maximizes water resources by bringing water full circle. Wastewater is treated to be beneficially used as recycled water and biosolids are converted to compost.

City of Malibu represents the North Santa Monica Bay Watersheds Subregion as the vice-chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. The 19-square-mile city has 13,000 residents and is located at the western extent of the Greater Los Angeles IRWM Region. The 22-mile coastline attracts 15 million annual visitors—800,000 on a single weekend. The entire city is in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and one-half of the coastline in the city is designated as an Area of Special Biological Significance. Malibu is subject to many water quality regulations and shares this responsibility with upper watershed cities, Los Angeles County, the California Department of Transportation, and

other open space agencies. Malibu Creek flows into Malibu Lagoon and then Santa Monica Bay, a National Estuary.

South Bay Subregion

West Basin Municipal Water District (West Basin MWD) represents the South Bay Watersheds Subregion as chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. West Basin MWD is a public agency that wholesales imported water to cities, investor-owned utilities, and private companies in the South Bay and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, serving a population of more than 885,000. It also provides recycled water for municipal, commercial, and industrial uses. West Basin MWD owns the Edward C. Little Water Recycling Facility in El Segundo, where over 32,000 acre-feet per year of secondary treated wastewater from Hyperion Treatment Plant is additionally treated and distributed throughout their service area. Formed in 1947, West Basin MWD is committed to ensuring a safe and reliable water supply for the Subregion.

Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) represents the South Bay Subregion as vice-chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. The WRD manages groundwater for nearly four million residents in 43 cities of southern Los Angeles County. The 420 square mile service area uses about 250,000 acre-feet of groundwater per year, which equates to nearly 40 percent of the total demand for water. The WRD ensures that a reliable supply of high quality groundwater is available through its clean water projects, water supply programs, and effective management principles.

Upper Los Angeles River Subregion

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) represents the Upper Los Angeles River Watershed Subregion as chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. LADWP is responsible for delivering water to 640,000 customers, including households, multi-family dwellings, and businesses, and electricity to 1.4 million customers in the City of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council (Watershed Council) vice-chair represents the Upper Los Angeles Subregion as vice-chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. The Watershed Council is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization for watershed research and analysis, which influences policy through convening forums and conducting applied research that is reliable, fair, objective and rooted in science. Established in 1996, the Watershed Council fosters an inclusive process to preserve, restore, and enhance the economic, social, and ecological health of our watersheds through research, education, and planning.

Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Subregion

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster represents the Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Subregion as chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. The Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster is the agency charged with administering adjudicated water rights within the watershed and managing groundwater resources in the Main San Gabriel Basin.

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA) represents the Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Subregion as vice-chair of the Subregional Steering Committee. The WQA was created by the State of California in 1993 to address the problem of groundwater contamination in the San Gabriel Valley. The WQA is empowered to address the problem of the migration of contaminated groundwater within the San Gabriel Basin and, in particular, the migration of contaminated water through Whittier Narrows into the Central Groundwater Basin. The WQA currently operates groundwater cleanup projects for beneficial uses in the San Gabriel Valley that are actively intercepting contaminated groundwater flowing toward Whittier Narrows.

Water Management Focus Area Representatives

Raymond Basin Watermaster represents the Groundwater Water Management Area on the Leadership Committee. The Raymond Basin Watermaster is responsible for managing the current and future quality and quantity of water resources for the benefit of the communities and member agencies served by the Raymond Basin.

Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (SMBRC) represents the Open Space Water Management Area on the Leadership Committee. The State of California and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) established the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project (SMBRP) as a National Estuary Program in December 1988. The SMBRP was created to develop a plan to ensure the long-term health of the 266-square-mile Santa Monica Bay and its 400-square-mile watershed. That plan, known as the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan, won state and federal approval in 1995. On January 1, 2003, the SMBRP formally became an independent state organization and is now known as the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) represents the Sanitation Water Management Area on the Leadership Committee. The LACSD is a confederation of independent special districts serving about 5.1 million people in Los Angeles County. Its service area covers approximately 800 square miles and encompasses 78 cities and unincorporated territory within the County. LACSD constructs, operates, and maintains facilities to collect and treat approximately 500 million gallons per day of municipal wastewater. Approximately 30 percent of the treated wastewater is reclaimed by

LACSD. LACSD also manages solid waste, including disposal, transfer operations, and materials recovery.

City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Watershed Protection Division (WPD) represents the Stormwater Water Management Area on the Leadership Committee. The WPD, founded in 1990, is responsible for the development and implementation of stormwater pollution abatement projects within the City of Los Angeles, which covers approximately 23 percent of the GLAC Region.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) represents the Surface Water Management Area on the Leadership Committee. The MWDSC is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides imported water to over 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. MWDSC's mission is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water and to meet present and future water needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way. Of the total amount of water supplied by MWDSC each year, approximately 47 percent is provided to member agencies in the GLAC Region.

Agencies with Statutory Water Authority

Consistent with the requirements of the Water Code, the RWMG is comprised of at least three (3) entities of which two (2) have statutory authority over water supply or water management. Thirteen (13) of the sixteen (16) voting members of the RWMG have statutory water management authority (Table 1).

Table 1. Statutory Water Management Authority of RWMG Members

RWMG Members	Water Management Statutory Authority				
	Water Supply	Groundwater	Flood Management	Stormwater Management	Wastewater
Los Angeles County Flood Control District			X	X	
Central Basin Municipal Water District	X				
Watershed Conservation Authority					
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	X				X
City of Malibu			X	X	X
West Basin Municipal Water District	X				
Water Replenishment District		X			
City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	X	X			
Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council					
Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster	X	X			
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority		X			

Table 1. Statutory Water Management Authority of RWMG Members					
RWMG Members	Water Management Statutory Authority				
	Water Supply	Groundwater	Flood Management	Stormwater Management	Wastewater
Raymond Basin Watermaster	X				
Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission					
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County					X
City of Los Angeles Watershed Protection Division				X	
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	X				

2. The Greater Los Angeles County Region

The GLAC Region, an area of approximately 2,058 square miles, is located in coastal Southern California (Figure 2). The Region contains portions of four counties—Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino—and is primarily defined by the coastal watersheds within the area that drain to Santa Monica Bay and San Pedro Bay. The regional boundary reflects watershed areas, which are defined by topography and include the floodplains, surface water bodies, and impaired waters located within those watersheds.

FIGURE 2– Greater Los Angeles County IRWM Planning Region

The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers drain approximately 1,513 square miles of the Region and discharge to San Pedro Bay. These two watersheds are connected via the Rio Hondo, which transfers flood waters during large storm events from the San Gabriel to the Los Angeles River. Numerous smaller watersheds drain directly to Santa Monica Bay, while the Dominguez and Los Alamitos Channels drain to San Pedro Bay.

The GLAC Region's boundaries reflect the combined area of five Watershed Management Areas (WMA) identified in the Watershed Management Initiative chapter of the Basin Plan for Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, prepared by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. These are the Los Angeles River Watershed, the San Gabriel River Watershed, the Santa Monica Bay WMA, the Los Cerritos Channel/Alamitos Bay WMA, and the Dominguez Channel WMA (Figure 3).

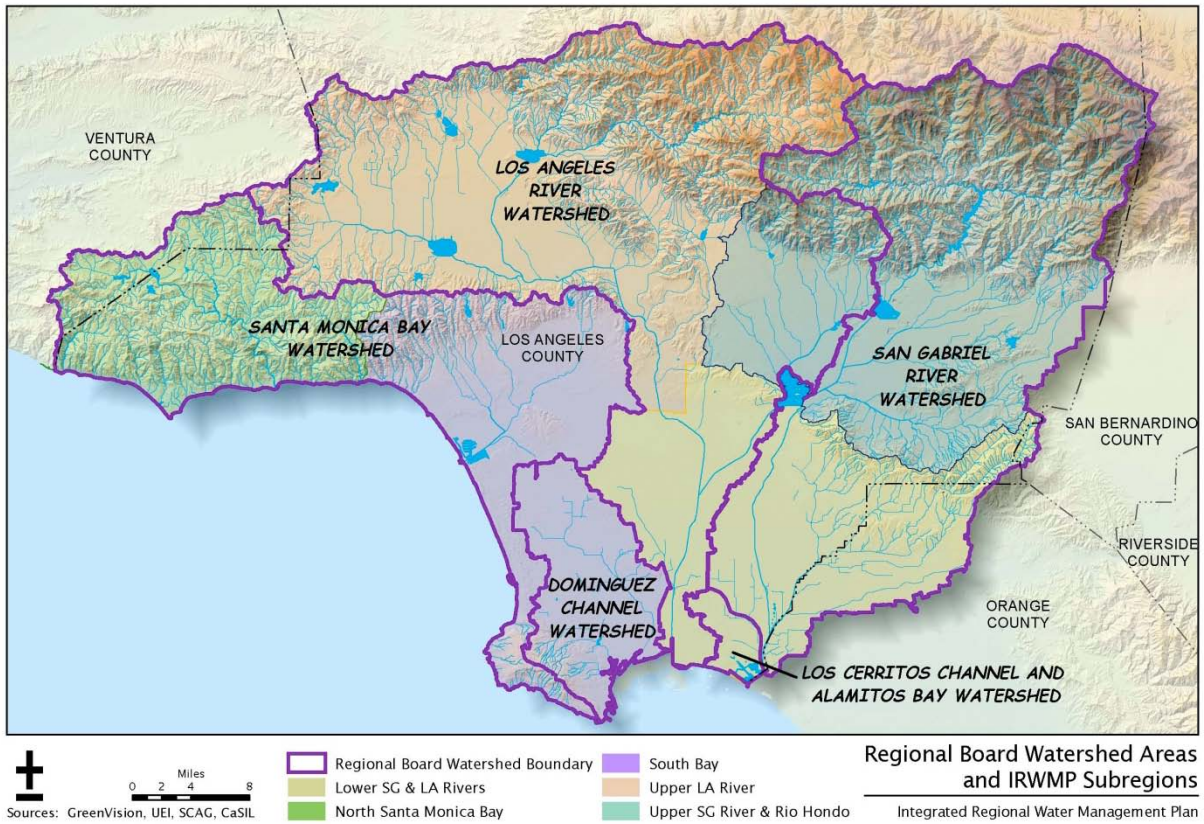

FIGURE 3 – Regional Board Watershed Management Areas

Given the GLAC Region's substantial reliance on local surface water supplies, the groundwater recharge that results, and the extensive range of surface water quality impairments, the aggregation of coastal watersheds to form the GLAC Region is logical and an appropriate scale for integrated water management. These coastal watersheds share many of the same water resource management issues, including substantial dependence on imported water, significant opportunities to further expand water conservation, and

substantial utilization of recycled water. Water resource management planning at this scale provides an opportunity to optimize use of local water resources; including stormwater runoff, recycled water, and groundwater to reduce dependence on imported water and concurrently enhance water supply reliability. GLAC planning also recognizes that major differences between GLAC Subregions exist with respect to their abilities to utilize these water resources. Specifically, the use of groundwater in the North Santa Monica Bay Subregion is prohibitively expensive due to naturally high levels of minerals and metals. This Subregion also has the highest per capita use of recycled water (partly in response to limited groundwater supplies), and further expansion of recycled water supplies in this Subregion will require a significantly higher per-capita investment than is typical of new recycled water supply projects. Selection of a regional boundary based on coastal watershed boundaries facilitates the development of an integrated water supply portfolio that relies on multi-purpose projects and programs to address similar water management issues. Planning at a scale smaller or larger than the GLAC Region is unlikely to achieve the same synergies, economies of scale, or beneficial results.

The GLAC Region is bordered by four other IRWM Planning Regions: the Watershed Coalitions of Ventura County, which consolidated the Ventura County and Calleguas Creek Watershed efforts on the west; the North Orange County and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority regions to the south and east; and the Upper Santa Clara River and Antelope Valley regions to the north. The Los Angeles Gateway Region (Gateway Region) overlaps the southeastern portion of the GLAC Region.

The Orange County Public Works Department is a voting member on the Subregional Steering Committee for the Lower Los Angeles and San Gabriel Watersheds Subregion, which includes all or part of seven (7) cities located within the portion of the Coyote Creek Watershed in Orange County. This area is an overlap between the GLAC and the North Orange County planning regions. Interaction with the North Orange County planning region is ongoing and has resulted in an understanding that projects located within the overlap area could appear in either Region's list of projects, as deemed appropriate. The two regions have agreed that the inclusion of any projects in the overlap area in an implementation grant application would require close coordination to ensure that duplicate project submission does not occur.

Additional interaction has occurred with the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County and the Upper Santa Clara River Region, as both entities are within the Los Angeles/Ventura funding area defined by Proposition 84. Discussions with these Regions have focused primarily on the development of a conceptual methodology to split available funding based on population and other water resource management factors. Representatives of the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, which is a member of the Watersheds Coalitions of Ventura County, have attended Subregional Steering Committee meetings of the North Santa

Monica Bay Subregion to ensure coordination within that portion of the North Santa Monica Bay Subregion located within Ventura County.

In 2008, several jurisdictions in the Lower Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Subregion elected to form a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for the purposes of establishing the Los Angeles Gateway Area IRWM planning region, which overlaps a portion of the GLAC Region. The Los Angeles Flood Control District participates in Gateway Region planning activities and several cities located within the boundaries of the Gateway Region continue to participate in the Subregional Steering Committee meeting of Lower Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Subregion.

3. The Existing IRWM Plan

On December 13, 2006, the RWMG adopted the IRWM Plan for the GLAC Region, consistent with the requirements of SB 1672 (Costa, Chapter 767, Statues of 2002), which enacted The Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act of 2002. The Plan is available at http://www.ladpw.org/wmd/irwmp/index.cfm?fuseaction=documents.

The adopted Plan incorporates and/or reflects the following Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities:

a. Program Preferences

- **Include Regional Projects or Programs**

  The formation of the GLAC RWMG and the development of the GLAC IRWM Plan established framework for regional water management program within the GLAC Region, which has continued to function for nearly four years beyond the adoption of the Plan. Ongoing planning activities continue to foster the identification of integrated projects, promote the formation of project partnerships, and facilitate efforts to improve water supply, improve water quality, enhance open space and sustain infrastructure for local communities.

- **Effectively integrate water management programs and projects within a hydrologic region identified in the California Water Plan, the Regional Water Quality Control Board region or subdivision, or other region or sub-region specifically identified by DWR**

  As discussed in Section A2 above, the GLAC Region is comprised of five Watershed Management Areas, which drain to Santa Monica and San Pedro Bays, identified in the Watershed Management Initiative chapter of the Basin Plan for the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- **Effectively resolve significant water-related conflicts within or between regions**

  As discussed more fully below in Section A.6, several water-related conflicts were identified during the development of the adopted Plan. The adopted Plan contributes to the effective resolution of these conflicts as follows:

  1) Competition for additional water supplies both within the Region and outside the Region.

  The adopted Plan includes an objective to "optimize local water resources to reduce the Region's reliance on imported water." The Plan also includes quantified planning targets to: 1) provide an additional 800,000 acre-feet/year (AFY) through additional supplies and demand reductions; 2) expand use of recycled water by 130,000 AFY; and 3) enhance groundwater supplies by treating 91,000 AFY of contaminated groundwater. The adopted Plan identifies projects that contribute towards these goals and includes conceptual planning approaches (termed Regional Planning Tools) that could enhance local water supplies at a level sufficient to meet the quantified target for water supply, which could resolve conflict associated with competition across the Region for increased water supply.

  2) Potential loss of groundwater supplies due to contamination from historic land uses and industrial processes.

  The adopted Plan includes an objective to protect and improve groundwater and drinking water quality, a planning target to treat 91,000 AFY of contaminated groundwater, and included projects that would contribute towards that quantified target, which could resolve conflicts associated with the potential loss of historic groundwater supplies.

  3) The difficulty of creating a comprehensive stormwater quality solution that can address multiple pollutants, when TMDLs are adopted individually and each requires the implementation of pollutant-specific solutions.

  The Regional Planning Tools identify three conceptual approaches to the stormwater treatment that could provide a comprehensive solution by combining various treatment technologies at three different scales: individual sites, a neighborhood, or a watershed. In addition to a comprehensive stormwater treatment solution, the Planning Tools were designed to meet other regional needs by combining passive and active recreational space, using treatment wetlands to provide habitat, and creating opportunities to develop linear greenbelts along stream and river channels. The adopted Plan illustrated creative opportunities to meet TMDL requirements in a comprehensive fashion while simultaneously meeting other Regional needs. These concepts fostered substantial discussion

among local agencies and created the potential for new partnerships, even among former adversaries.

4) The lack of sufficient parkland in proximity to underserved communities and the decline in the quality and quantity of habitat around and within urbanized areas.

The adopted Plan includes an objective to "increase watershed-friendly recreational space for all communities" and a quantified planning target to provide an additional 30,000 acres of recreational open space, focused in under-served communities. The Plan also includes an objective to "protect, restore, and enhance natural processes and habitats" and quantified planning targets to: 1) restore 1,400 acres of native wetlands, and 2) restore 100 linear miles of riparian habitat. The project database includes numerous open space, habitat, and recreational projects. These projects can be enhanced by using the Regional Planning Tools to create passive and active recreation space in neighborhoods and linear habitat corridors along stream and river channels. The proposed expansion of open space and restoration of habitat would reduce conflicts related to the lack of habitat and recreational open space.

- **Contribute to attainment of one or more of the objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program**

The adopted Plan contributes to the attainment of several of the CALFED objectives:

1) Maximize use of available water supplies through conservation, water recycling, and water quality improvements.

The adopted Plan addresses future water resource needs through aggressive expansion of water conservation programs, expanded use of recycled water, optimized use of groundwater basins (which include measures to improve water quality) and improvements in surface water quality, which could make substantial local supplies available for recharge or other direct use.

2) Increase the flexibility of water systems at the state, federal and local level through improvements in conveyance, storage and water project operations.

The adopted Plan addresses the need to increase flexibility of the Region's water infrastructure, which may include expansion and extension of conveyance facilities, projects or programs to modify reservoir operations and increase local storage, and optimized operation of wells, pumps, and treatment facilities to enhance water supply and improve water supply reliability.

3) Develop groundwater and surface water storage projects to boost flexibility and provide additional supplies for agriculture, urban and environmental use.

The adopted Plan includes optimized use of groundwater basins to increase storage capacity and projects or programs to modify reservoir operations and increase local storage. These measures would both provide additional supplies for agricultural, urban and environmental use.

4) Reduce water demand through "real water" conservation.

The adopted Plan includes a planning target for future water supply, which would be accomplished through the development of new supplies and demand reduction. It is anticipated that a substantial portion of this future target will be achieved by aggressive expansion of water conservation and water recycling programs.

5) Promote collaboration and integration among community based watershed efforts.

The adopted Plan suggests that watershed plans be completed for those local watersheds that do not currently have a plan and that the RWMG creates an over-arching framework for these local plans and supports continued collaboration and integration between these efforts.

- **Address critical water supply or water quality needs of disadvantaged communities within the Region**

  The adopted Plan includes a discussion of DACs within the GLAC Region and water supply and water quality needs for the Region, but does not specifically identify the extent to which those needs were tied to a specific DAC community.

b. Statewide Priorities

- **Drought Preparedness**

  The adopted Plan enhances the Region's preparedness for future drought conditions, by reducing reliance on imported water, expanding water conservation, expanding use of recycled water, increasing capture and recharge of stormwater runoff, and expanding treatment for contaminated groundwater. These practices will increase local water supplies, decrease water demand, and expand groundwater supplies, all of which will increase drought preparedness.

- **Use and Reuse Water More Efficiently**

  The adopted Plan includes specific measures to enhance ongoing water conservation measures and proposes to more than double the reuse of recycled water within the Region.

- **Expand Environmental Stewardship**
  The adopted Plan includes numerous opportunities to expand environmental stewardship throughout the Region through the following: 1) implementation of more than two dozen environmental restoration projects identified by local communities, 2) expanded implementation of watershed planning to cover all major watersheds and tributaries in the Region, and 3) the expansion of open space and passive and active recreational space in under-served communities.

- **Protect Surface Water and Groundwater Quality**

  The adopted Plan includes a specific objective to "protect and improve groundwater and drinking water quality" and describes numerous methods to protect water quality, including stormwater management, nonpoint source pollution control, and improved water and wastewater treatment.

- **Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits**

  Development of the adopted Plan included a effort to identify and involve DACs in the planning process. The adopted plan identifies the DACs within the Region and includes numerous projects that would serve DAC communities.

- **Practice Integrated Flood Management**

  The adopted Plan identified opportunities to enhance flood management, such as the Sun Valley Watershed Plan, to address areas of chronic flooding. These opportunities include alternatives approaches to construction of flood conveyance channels, utilizations of nearby gravel pits, and underground drains to infiltrate runoff.

4. The Public Process Used to Identify Stakeholders and How They Were Included in the Planning and Decision Making Process for the IRWM Plan

a. Stakeholder Identification and Invitation

During the development of the adopted Plan, the planning team identified agencies, organizations, groups and individuals that could be invited to participate in the planning process. This list was supplemented with suggestions from the members of the Leadership and Steering Committees. As a result, invitations to participate in the planning process were transmitted to over 1,400 individuals representing hundreds of cities, agencies, districts, and organizations, including:

Federal Agencies: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service

State Departments and Agencies: California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Fish and Game, Health Services, Parks and Recreation, Resources Agency, State Water Resources Control Board, University of California Cooperative Extension, Water Resources

State Conservancies: San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, Coastal Conservancy, Baldwin Hills Conservancy

Regional Agencies: Southern California Association of Governments, Los Angeles and Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Special Districts: County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Regional Park and Open Space District, Santa Monica Mountains Resource Conservation District, Triunfo Sanitation District, and Water Replenishment District of Southern California

Los Angeles County Departments: Public Works, Parks and Recreation, Regional Planning, Beaches and Harbors

Orange County Departments: Resources and Development Management Department and Watershed and Coastal Resources

Water Districts: Central Basin MWD, Foothill MWD, Las Virgenes MWD, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Municipal Water District of Orange County, San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority, San Gabriel Valley MWD, Southeast Water Coalition JPA, Three Valleys MWD, Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD, West Basin MWD, and cities with water departments (Table 2 below).

Cities in Los Angeles County, which included City Managers and the Departments of Planning, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation: Agoura Hills, Alhambra, Arcadia, Artesia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Beverly Hills, Bradbury, Burbank, Calabasas, Carson, Cerritos, Claremont, Commerce, Compton, Covina, Cudahy, Culver City, Diamond Bar, Downey, Duarte, El Monte, El Segundo, Gardena, Glendale, Glendora, Hawaiian Gardens, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Park, Industry, Inglewood, La Canada Flintridge, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, La Puente, La Verne, Lawndale, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Lomita, Lynwood, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Maywood, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Norwalk, Palos Verdes Estates, Paramount, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Rosemead, San Dimas, San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Marino, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, Sierra Madre, Signal Hill, South El Monte, South Gate, South Pasadena, Temple City, Torrance, Vernon, Walnut, West Covina, West Hollywood, Westlake Village, and Whittier

Cities in Orange County, which included City Managers and the Departments of Planning, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation: Anaheim, Brea, Buena Park, Cypress, Fullerton, La Habra, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Placentia, and Seal Beach

Other Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations: Non-profit organizations, including trusts, foundations, environmental justice organizations, conservancies, associations, societies, coalitions, alliances, and councils; joint powers authorities, including Councils of Government, businesses, and property owners; financial institutions; businesses and industry associations; Chambers of Commerce; educational institutions; civic organizations; environmental groups; watershed councils; and interested individuals.

Table 2. Water Districts, Agencies, and Authorities in the Greater Los Angeles County Region

Regional District or Authority	Cities and Communities Served
Central Basin MWD*	Artesia, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Cerritos, Commerce, Cudahy, Downey, East Los Angeles, Florence, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, Lynwood, Maywood, Montebello, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, South Whittier, Vernon, Whittier
Foothill MWD*	Altadena, La Cañada Flintridge, La Crescenta, Montrose
Las Virgenes MWD*	Agoura, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Chatsworth, Lake Manor, Hidden Hills, Malibu Lake, Monte Nido, Westlake Village, West Hills
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Fullerton, Glendale, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Fernando, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, Torrance
Municipal Water District of Orange County*	Brea, Buena Park, Cypress, La Habra, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Placentia, Seal Beach
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority	Baldwin Park, Bradbury, Duarte, La Puente, La Verne, Rosemead, San Dimas, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South El Monte, Temple City, West Covina
San Gabriel Valley MWD	Alhambra, Azusa, Monterey Park, Sierra Madre
Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority	Cerritos, Commerce, Downey, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, South Gate, Vernon and Whittier
Three Valleys MWD*	Azusa, Charter Oak, Claremont, Covina, Covina Knolls, Diamond Bar, Glendora, Industry, La Verne, Pomona, Rowland Heights, San Dimas, South San Jose Hills, Walnut, West Covina
Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD*	Avocado Heights, Arcadia, Baldwin Park, Bradbury, Citrus, Covina, Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, Hacienda Heights, Industry, Irwindale, La Puente, Mayflower Village, Monrovia, Rosemead, San Gabriel, South El Monte, South Pasadena, South San Gabriel, Temple City, Valinda, West Covina, West Puente Valley

Table 2. Water Districts, Agencies, and Authorities in the Greater Los Angeles County Region	
Regional District or Authority	**Cities and Communities Served**
Water Replenishment District of Southern California	Artesia, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Carson, Cerritos, City of Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, Downey, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawaiian Gardens, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Park, Inglewood, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Lakewood, Lawndale, Lomita, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Manhattan Beach, Maywood, Montebello, Monterey Park, Norwalk, Palos Verdes Estates, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Torrance, Vernon, Whittier
West Basin MWD*	Alondra Park, Carson, Culver City, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Ladera Heights, Lawndale, Lennox, Lomita, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Marina Del Rey, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Ross-Sexton, Topanga Canyon, Torrance, West Athens, West Hollywood
Sources: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, San Gabriel Valley MWD, San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority, Southeast Water Coalition, Water Replenishment District of Southern California * Also served by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	

b. Stakeholder Inclusion in Planning Process

As part of Plan development and subsequent planning activities, an array of mechanisms were employed to involve stakeholders and incorporate their input, including:

Technical Memoranda (TM): A significant amount of research and information related to water supply, surface water quality, and open space was contained within numerous plans, reports, and studies. Rather than attempt to synthesize those documents in the Plan, various TMs were developed. The subject of the TMs included water supply, water quality/flood management, open space, water quality strategy integration, project integration, benefits assessment, and implementation. These TMs incorporated and integrated stakeholder-generated information from stakeholder workshops across the entire region. In addition, a summary of existing plans, reports, and studies was compiled to confirm the relevance of these various documents, along with interviews with selected stakeholders (e.g., water supply agencies) to obtain the individual perspective of those entities. Since Plan adoption, several other TMs were developed and submitted to the Leadership Committee for their use. These TMs related to project prioritization, planning needs, and a potential update to the adopted Plan.

Subregional Stakeholder Workshops: The primary venue for stakeholder input was and continues to be Subregional workshops. During Plan development, twenty Subregional workshops were held, four in each of the five Subregions. These workshops provided background on the planning process; identified issues, opportunities, and constraints; considered opportunities for project integration; and identified comments on the Public Review Draft of the IRWM Plan. Since Plan adoption, subsequent Subregional workshops have focused on project identification and integration.

Regional Workshops: During Plan development, four regional stakeholder workshops were held to encourage regional consistency and the formation of partnerships. Workshop content focused on the following:

1) Background, context, and schedule
2) Objectives and strategies
3) Project scenarios and benefits
4) Review of the Draft Plan

Subregional Steering Committees: The Subregional Steering Committees provided a forum for more detailed discussion of the issues related to development of the IRWM Plan. Subsequent to Plan adoption, the Subregional Steering Committees continue to provide input on issues considered by the Leadership Committee, including the prioritization and selection of projects. The Subregional Steering Committees also continue to assist in preparations for Subregional stakeholder workshops. Approximately 50 Subregional Steering Committee meetings occur on an annual basis, with approximately 250 meetings held since the planning process began in late 2005.

Leadership Committee: The Leadership Committee generally meets once per month (to provide direction for the IRWM planning activities, to make formal decisions regarding administration of the Plan, and to determine project priorities, such as selecting the final list of projects to be included in the implementation grant application.. Approximately 50 meetings have been held since the planning process began in late 2005.

Project Website: A project website was developed during the initial stages of Plan development (www.lawaterplan.org) to facilitate the distribution of project information to stakeholders and the public. The Project website continues to be maintained and serves as the primary information portal for ongoing planning activities.

Electronic and Written Communications: Electronic mail was the main tool used to maintain a high level of stakeholder communication and engagement during development of the Plan. All meetings and workshop announcements were sent as far in advance as possible to stakeholders. Various stakeholder groups, such as the Ballona Creek Watershed Task Force and the Watershed Council, also forwarded messages to their constituencies, thereby extending the reach to additional stakeholders. Letters to cities and press releases to the media were utilized to expand awareness and participation during Plan development and ongoing activities after Plan adoption.

c. Stakeholder Involvement in the Decision-Making Process

To manage input from the stakeholders across the entire region and reflect local variations, five (5) Subregional Steering Committees were established prior to Plan adoption. These Committees received stakeholder input from various sources, including Subregional workshops. The Subregional Steering Committees and workshops provided input to the Leadership Committee (Figure 4).

Currently, 70 agencies and organizations are members of the five (5) Subregional Steering Committees (Table 3). On a monthly basis, combined participation in the Subregional Steering and Leadership Committee meetings has averaged over 90 attendees.

The Leadership Committee, which is the decision-making body for the GLAC Region, makes decisions based upon input from the five (5) Subregional Steering Committees and stakeholder workshops. The agendas for Leadership Committee meetings are posted to the Project website and are shared with the Subregional Steering Committees, which meet prior to the Leadership Committee meeting. The Subregional Steering Committees review the agenda and make formal recommendations with respect to action items. When the Leadership Committee considers an item, the Chair and Vice-chairs of the Subregional Steering Committee cast their votes in accordance with the recommendations of their Subregional Steering Committees. The agendas for both the Subregional Steering Committees and the Leadership Committee meetings include an opportunity for public comment. The informal nature of Subregional Steering Committee meetings provides an opportunity for substantive participation by all present at the meeting, including the public. Decision-making by the RWMG is regularly based on a broad consensus of the members of the Subregional Steering Committees, with additional input from the ex-officio members of the Leadership Committee and others in attendance.

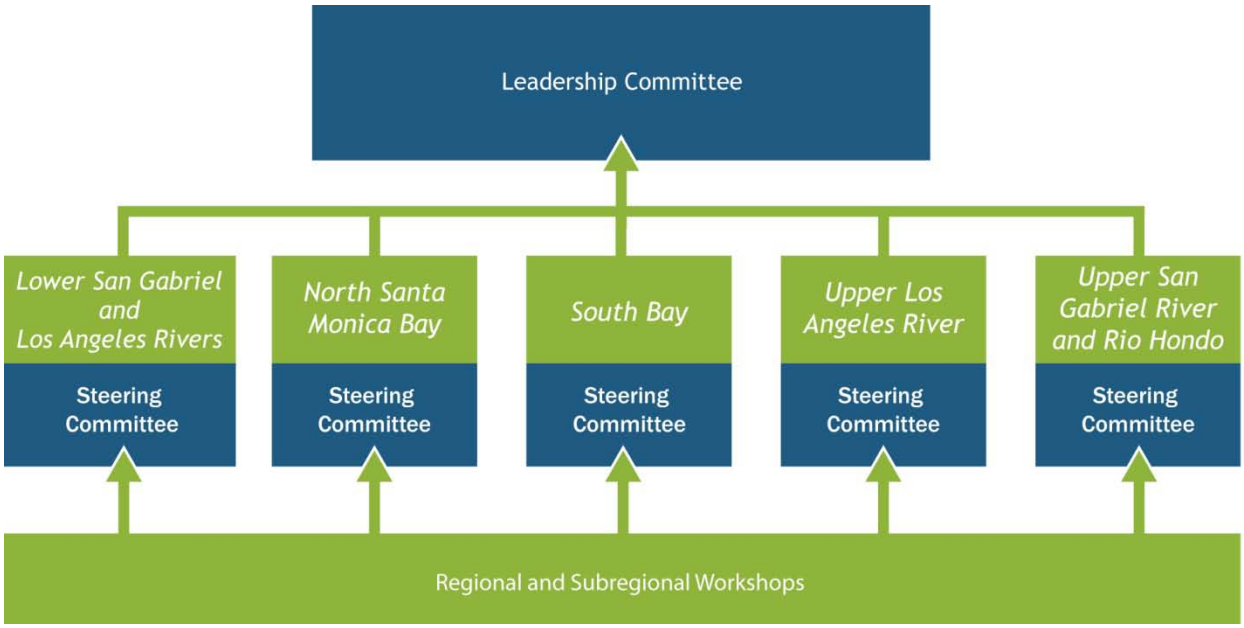

FIGURE 4 – Structure for Stakeholder Input

Table 3. Subregional Steering Committee Representation

South Bay Watersheds	North Santa Monica Bay Watersheds	Upper Los Angeles River Watershed	Lower San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers Watersheds	Upper San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Watersheds
• City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation • City of Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power • City of Torrance • Heal the Bay • Los Angeles County Flood Control District • Los Angeles County Beaches & Harbors • Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts • Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission • South Bay Cities COG • Water Replenishment District of Southern California • West Basin Municipal Water District • Westside Cities COG	• California Department of Transportation, District 7 • City of Agoura Hills • City of Calabasas • City of Malibu • City of Westlake Village • Las Virgenes Municipal Water District • Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, 3rd District • Los Angeles County Beaches & Harbors • Los Angeles County Department of Public Works • Los Angeles County Flood Control District • Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board • Malibou Lake Mountain Club • Mountains Restoration Trust • Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains • Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission • Triunfo Sanitation District • Water District #29 Los Angeles County Waterworks Division • West Basin Municipal Water District • Westlake Lake Management Association	• Arroyo Seco Foundation • Cities of Burbank & Glendale • Cities of Pasadena & South Pasadena • City of Calabasas • City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation • City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks • Los Angeles & San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council • Los Angeles County Flood Control District • Los Angeles Department of Water and Power • LA Trails • Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority • TreePeople • Tujunga Watershed Area	• Central Basin Municipal Water District • City of Long Beach • Environmental Justice Coalition for Water • Gateway COG—City of Downey • Gateway COG—City of Lakewood • Gateway COG—City of Paramount • Los Angeles & San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council • Los Angeles County Flood Control District • Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts • Orange County Public Works • Water Replenishment District • Watershed Conservation Authority	• Los Angeles & San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council • Los Angeles County Department of Public Works • Los Angeles County Flood Control District • Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts • Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster • Rivers and Mountains Conservancy • San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority • San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy • San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments – City of La Verne • San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments – City of Monrovia • San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District • San Gabriel Valley Water Association • Three Valleys Municipal Water District • Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

d. Opportunities for Public Involvement

In addition to stakeholders that represent agencies and organizations, public participation in development of the Plan, identification of projects, and ongoing planning activities was and continues to be encouraged. Meeting notices, opportunities for public comment at all meetings, the Project website, brochures, press releases and presentations to organizations, elected officials and other groups have been used to increase public participation, as described below.

1) Meeting Notices

Public notice of meetings and workshops were and continue to be posted on the Project website, www.lawaterplan.org, and via e-mail to parties that have expressed an interest in receiving such notices at least one week prior to meetings.

2) Public Comment at Meetings

Agendas for meetings of the Leadership Committee have and continue to include a "public comment" item, enabling any person in attendance to address the group on any topic. Subregional Steering Committee meetings are generally less formal than the Leadership Committee meetings and allow comments on agenda items by all those in attendance, including members of the public.

3) Project Website

The lawaterplan.org website was created early in 2006 and continues to be maintained, supporting the wide availability of information related to the Plan, projects, funding, and opportunities for stakeholders, to get involved. The Project website provides information on the following topics:

Projects: An overview of the type of projects that are being considered for implementation and how project proponents may submit additional projects to the online IRWM project database.

Calendar: A list of upcoming meetings, agendas, and meeting summaries for Leadership and Subregional Steering Committees, along with public workshops.

Documents: Numerous documents are available for download, providing a wealth of information on (1) Organizational Structure and Governance, (2) Meetings, (3) the adopted Plan, (4) Grant Applications, (5) Press Releases and Presentations, (6) Technical Memoranda and Supporting Information, and (7) Correspondence.

F.A.Q.: Answers to frequently asked questions, including what constitutes an IRWM Plan, what types of projects are eligible for funding, and why agencies or entities should get involved in the IRWM planning process.

Contact: A single point of contact for the GLAC RWMG is identified for individuals or entities who wish to participate and be involved.

4) Brochures

To assure wide distribution of information concerning the Plan, ongoing meetings, and the potential to submit projects, several brochures were developed for distribution to elected officials, stakeholder groups, non-profit organizations, and other interested parties.

5) Press Coverage

At various milestones in the planning process, the GLAC RWMG issued press releases on major topics, such as adoption of the Plan and the award of the $25 million Proposition 50 Round 1 grant. These achievements resulted in both print and local television news coverage, enhancing public awareness of the collaborative effort to develop the IRWM Plan and implement projects.

6) Presentations to Organizations and Groups

Various presentations have been developed to inform specific audiences of the Plan and planning process. Venues included regional and Subregional workshops, press conferences, a celebration of the award of project implementation funds, and other events. Some of these presentations have also been used to provide an overview of planning activities to other groups, such as elected officials, stakeholder groups, non-profit organizations, and community groups. A number of these presentations are posted on the Project website and remain available for use to support ongoing outreach activities.

5. The Process Used to Identify the GLAC Region's DACs and How the Applicant Engaged Them in the IRWM Planning Process

Prior to adoption of the Plan and consistent with the IRWM program guidelines, outreach to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) was an element of the planning process since planning began in earnest at the end of 2005. An analysis of census tract data was coupled with GIS mapping to identify DACs in the GLAC Region. In order to further DAC outreach, a gap analysis was conducted to determine which communities were not represented in the outreach lists developed for the planning process, and efforts began to identify and invite the participation of potential representatives of those communities, including jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, and community groups.

The Plan articulated the DAC outreach activities that had been completed to date, including:

- Phone conversations with, and e-mails to, leaders of the statewide Environmental Justice Coalition for Water (EJCW) served to introduce them to the planning effort. Based on feedback from the EJCW, additional communities and groups were added to the stakeholder lists.
- Briefings with Subregional Steering Committee leaders of the Los Angeles Working Group on the Environment (LAWGE), a coalition of over 50 environmental and environmental justice groups that have been working together since 2005 to develop a cohesive environmental agenda for the City of Los Angeles, including a safe and reliable water supply.

- Phone conservations and in person meetings with opinion leaders to discuss outreach strategy, including representatives of the Desalination Response Group and the Mono Lake Committee.
- E-mails and conversations with various Councils of Government, including the South Bay Cities and Westside Cities COGs.
- Conversations between Subregional area managers and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) staff to assure coverage of unincorporated areas in each Subregion.
- Conversations with organizers of the Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative (LANI) program, which serves 17 diverse under-served neighborhoods in the City of Los Angeles that are economically-challenged, have a declining, blighted neighborhood main street, and are predominantly comprised of transit-dependent populations.
- Individual meetings and information disseminated to leaders of specific community groups that focus their efforts in economically disadvantaged communities including: Amigos De Los Rios, People for Parks, The Metropolitan Alliance, Pacoima Beautiful, and Communities for a Better Environment.
- Outreach to Los Angeles Unified and other local school districts.
- Briefings to watershed stakeholder groups including the Ballona Creek Task Force, Coyote Creek Watershed Council, Dominguez Watershed Advisory Council, Sun Valley Stakeholders Group, Tujunga Watershed Project Steering Committee, and Compton Creek Watershed Advisory Group.
- E-mail notices to registered neighborhood councils located in disadvantaged communities in the City of Los Angeles, with the assistance of the Los Angeles Department of Neighborhood Empowerment.

In May 2008, DAC efforts were re-energized through development of the Draft Interim Outreach Plan Targeting Disadvantaged Communities in the Greater Los Angeles Region (Outreach Plan). The Outreach Plan was prepared as a guide to conduct outreach activities in order to involve DACs. These activities were conducted by the Subregional Steering Committees in order to raise awareness of water resource issues that were important to them in their communities. These efforts continued to expand and evolve.

The Leadership Committee formed the GLAC IRWM Leadership Committee Disadvantaged Communities Ad Hoc Committee (DAC Committee) in July 2008. Members were drawn from participating organizations and agencies in each Subregion. Each of the members has traditionally worked with DAC communities to address recreation, open space, water supply, water quality, and environmental justice issues.

The DAC Committee is chaired by the Executive Officer of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, who is also a member of the Leadership Committee. The DAC Committee included representatives from the following organizations and agencies, each of whom participates on one or more Subregional Steering Committees, although Subregional steering committee membership is not a prerequisite for DAC Committee membership:

- Amigos de los Rios
- Arroyo Seco Foundation
- Central Basin Municipal Water District
- Environmental Justice Coalition for Water
- Heal the Bay
- Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation
- Los Angeles County Flood Control District
- Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council
- Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
- Watershed Conservation Authority
- Urban Semillas

In September 2008, the Outreach Plan was adopted by the Leadership Committee. The goals, objectives, and strategies from the Outreach Plan include:

Goals:

- Identify and address the water-related needs of DACs in the GLAC region.
- Reach and involve DACs in the planning process to identify and develop projects and programs that benefit their communities.

Objectives:

- Use a phased approach to implement the Outreach Plan, gradually reaching more people living and working in the region's DACs with water resource issues to address.
- Apply available resources in the short term to work with DACs to develop projects from the current projects list. This includes providing technical support and helping DACs identify leads, funding sources, and other resources.
- Work with identified DACs and their representatives to develop a comprehensive analysis of the water-related needs of these communities throughout the region.
- As additional resources become available, work with DACs to develop a suite of projects to address the identified needs and include them in the planning process.

Strategies to Achieve the Objectives of Outreach to Disadvantaged Communities:

- Involve DAC representatives in project identification, development, and implementation.

- Build a comprehensive database of disadvantaged communities and community representatives in each Subregion and use this to target neighborhood outreach to increase the number of representatives and residents of DACs who are participating in the process and their Subregion's Steering Committee meetings.
- Inform representatives and residents of DACs about opportunities to be involved with their Subregional planning activities.
- Inform DACs about realistic benefits and opportunities for their communities through collaboration and partnerships with agencies and organizations.
- Conduct outreach in DACs to gather information on community needs.
- Conduct outreach to assist DACs in developing existing projects by providing in-kind planning, design, environmental, and engineering assistance—and where needed, add new projects to the projects list.

Beginning in July 2009, the DAC Committee held monthly meetings to develop policy recommendations, including ranking criteria for project prioritization for DAC community projects. The ranking criteria were adopted by the Leadership Committee in May, 2010.

With the ranking criteria adopted, the list of potential projects submitted by the Subregional Steering Committees for inclusion in the application that will be submitted for Proposition 84 Implementation funding were reviewed to ensure the projects were consistent with DAC project criteria and other policy goals. The final implementation grant application will include projects that meet these ranking criteria.

The Leadership Committee believes that it is critical to reach out to and involve DACs in the IRWM process and to identify and develop projects and programs that benefit their communities. The State Department of Water Resources (DWR) also believes that targeted outreach to DACs is critical to the overall success of the IRWM effort. As a result, the Watershed Council, on behalf of the Leadership Committee, has submitted a Disadvantaged Community Outreach Evaluation Program (Evaluation Program) proposal to DWR. The details of this proposal are outlined in Section B, Work Plan.

Additional information on ongoing DAC outreach efforts is provided in Section B of the Work Plan.

6. The Process Used to Identify the Region's Water Related Objectives and Conflicts

Water related objectives and conflicts that were identified in the adopted IRWM Plan were derived from relevant planning studies within the region, from input provided in numerous regional and Subregional stakeholder workshops, and from meetings of the five Subregional Steering Committees. Background documents that were used to identify water-related objectives and conflicts included:

- Urban Water Management Plans from many water agencies in the Region;
- The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Integrated Resources Plan;

- Local watershed plans, including Arroyo Seco Watershed Restoration Feasibility Study, Ballona Creek Watershed Management Plan, Common Ground, from the Mountains to the Sea, Compton Creek Watershed Management Plan, Dominguez Channel Watershed Management Master Plan, Malibu Creek Watershed Management Area Plan, Rio Hondo Watershed Management Plan, Sun Valley Watershed Plan, and the draft Upper San Gabriel River Watershed Management Plan; and
- Existing and proposed TMDLs developed by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Based on those documents and stakeholder input, the planning team identified several key water resource management issues and conflicts, including: 1) competition for water supplies both within the region and outside of the region; 2) potential loss of groundwater supplies due to contamination from historic land uses and industrial processes; 3) the difficulty of creating a comprehensive stormwater quality solution that can address multiple pollutants when TMDLs are adopted individually, each requiring the implementation of pollutant-specific solutions; and 4) addressing the lack of sufficient parkland in proximity to underserved communities while also preventing the decline in the quality and quantity of habitat around and within urbanized areas.

An initial list of goals and objectives was prepared by a subcommittee of the Leadership Committee and then circulated for comment to the five Subregional Steering Committees, five Subregional stakeholder workshops, and one regional stakeholder workshop. Stakeholder comments were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate into the goals and objectives, which were then finalized by the Leadership Committee.

The adopted IRWM Plan includes five goals, including improving water supply, improving water quality, enhancing habitat, enhancing open space and recreation, and sustaining infrastructure for local communities. To meet these broad goals, the adopted Plan contained seven objectives and nine associated planning targets.

7. The Process Used to Determine Criteria for Developing Regional Priorities

The determination of regional priorities and the prioritization of projects were based upon the decision-making process inherent in the governance structure of the RWMG. Based on review of urban water management plans, watershed management plans, and other regional plans by the Subregional Steering Committees with input from agencies and stakeholders, the Leadership Committee developed a list of short-term and long-term priorities for the Region.

The adopted Plan did not prioritize the objectives or resource management strategies included in the Plan. However, the Plan did identify criteria for use in project prioritization, including:

- Conformity with Funding Criteria
- Readiness to Proceed
- Contribution to Quantified Planning Targets
- Benefit Cost Relationship
- Strength of Local Support

Subsequent to adoption of the Plan, a project prioritization framework was articulated in a Technical Memo (TM) dated November 2007. This TM further refined the prioritization criteria and established a mechanism to allow each Steering Committee to establish weighting criteria based on the following objectives in the Plan:

- Optimize local water resources to reduce the Region's reliance on imported water
- Comply with water quality standards (including TMDLs) by improving the quality of urban runoff, stormwater, and wastewater
- Protect and improve groundwater and drinking water quality
- Protect, restore, and enhance natural processes and habitats
- Increase watershed friendly recreational space for all communities
- Maintain and enhance public infrastructure related to flood protection, water resources, and water quality

Several of the Subregional Steering Committees adopted weighting criteria by prioritizing Plan objectives, thereby reflecting priorities within that Subregion. These weighting criteria were used in the recent prioritization process for projects that are proposed for inclusion in the pending Proposition 84 Implementation Grant application.

8. The Data and Technical Analysis Collected/Performed and How that Data is Managed

a. Data Collected and Technical Analysis Performed

In order to gather data to develop the Plan, several regional workshops were held. At each workshop, stakeholders were given the opportunity to identify specific water-related needs within the region and to provide input on the types of projects addressing those needs. All the information was compiled and used to develop seven (7) technical memoranda to address: Open Space; Water Quality; Water Supply; Integrated Water Management Strategies; Benefits and Costs Assessment; Project Integration; and Plan Implementation

The TMs provided parameters for the following: 1) identification of Plan objectives, 2) identification of water management strategies relevant to the Region, 3) how the strategies could be integrated, and 4) options for implementation of the Plan.

As part of the process to incorporate relevant data into the final TM, the drafts of the TMs were provided to each Subregional Steering Committee for their review and input to verify that the concepts submitted at the workshops were incorporated into the final TMs. The final TMs were used to further define the Plan objectives. Additional technical analyses were conducted to develop quantified planning targets for water supply, water quality, habitat, open space, recreational and infrastructure. The objectives and corresponding planning targets are provided in Table 4.

Table 4. Greater Los Angeles County IRWM Region Objectives and Planning Targets

Objectives	Planning Targets
Improve Water Supply	
Optimize local water resources to reduce the Region's reliance on imported water.	Increase water supply reliability and quality by providing 800,000 acre-feet/year of additional water supply and demand reduction through conservation. Included within the 800,000 acre-feet/year noted above, reuse or infiltrate 130,000 acre-feet/year of reclaimed water (110 percent increase over existing reclaimed water use).
Improve Water Quality	
Comply with water quality regulations (including TMDLs) by improving the quality of urban runoff, stormwater, and wastewater.	Dry Weather: Reduce and reuse 150,000 acre-feet/year (~40 percent), and capture and treat, an additional 170,000 acre-feet/ year (~50 percent); (~90 percent of estimated total dry weather flow). Wet Weather: Reduce and reuse 220,000 acre-feet/year of stormwater runoff from developed areas (~40 percent), and capture and treat an additional 270,000 acre-feet/year (~50 percent); (~90 percent of estimated total wet weather flow).
Protect and improve groundwater and drinking water quality.	Treat 91,000 acre-feet/year of contaminated groundwater (1.82M acre-feet in 20 years)
Enhance Habitat	
Protect, restore, and enhance natural processes and habitats.	Restore 100+ linear miles of functional riparian habitat and associated buffer habitat. Restore 1,400 acres of functional wetland habitat.
Enhance Open Space and Recreation	
Increase watershed friendly recreational space for all communities.	Develop 30,000 acres of recreational open space, focused on under-served communities.
Sustain Infrastructure for Local Communities	
Maintain and enhance public infrastructure related to flood protection, water resources and water quality.	Repair and/or replace 40 percent of the aging infrastructure.

In conjunction with the development of the adopted Plan, a database with more than 1,500 stakeholder-identified projects was cataloged to capture the magnitude of need in the Region. Although a detailed technical analysis of each project was not conducted, project concepts were analyzed to determine the types of benefits derived from project implementation (Table 5).

Table 5. Stakeholder-Identified Projects by Subregion and Benefit Category

Subregion	Total Projects Submitted [1]	Number of Projects by Benefit Category [1], [2]			
		Water Supply [3]	Water Quality [4]	Habitat & Open Space [5]	Other Benefits [6]
Lower San Gabriel and Los Angeles River Watersheds	212	74	59	53	62
North Santa Monica Bay Watershed	215	43	66	58	36
South Bay Watershed	309	56	98	143	53
Upper Los Angeles River Watershed	296	108	152	119	97
Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Watersheds	433	96	49	23	14
Regional Projects [7]	56	15	7	20	6
TOTAL	**1521**	**392**	**431**	**416**	**268**

1. *Based on projects submitted by October 31, 2006. Stakeholders identified qualitative benefit information for only 850 of the 1,521 projects.*
2. *Projects for which more than one qualitative benefit was identified were included in each benefit category. Thus the total number of projects included in each benefit category exceeds 850.*
3. *Includes potable and non-potable supply benefits including potable supply benefits from drinking water treatment and non-potable supply benefits from water recycling, urban dry weather runoff/stormwater treatment.*
4. *Includes dry weather urban runoff and stormwater capture benefits.*
5. *Includes public access, open space, habitat, and repair and replacement.*
6. *Includes flood protection and infrastructure repair and replacement. These benefits did not require quantified benefits, hence the numbers listed reference qualitative benefits*
7. *Projects that fell within multiple or all Subregions, or projects for which location information was not provided or incomplete.*

To demonstrate integrated approaches that would meet the planning targets, three (3) conceptual approaches that combined selected project concepts were developed. These conceptual approaches are termed Regional Planning Tools (Planning Tools):

- Planning Tool 1—Site Scale: Use of single purpose projects implemented at individual sites (Figure 5).
- Planning Tool 2—Neighborhood Scale: Agencies working together to implement multi-purpose projects to meet neighborhood level needs (Figure 6).
- Planning Tool 3—Regional Scale: Linear corridors along rivers, creeks and channels that link multipurpose projects (Figure 7).

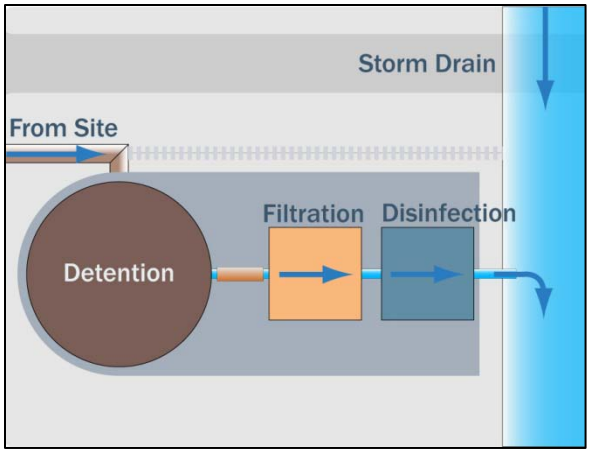

FIGURE 5 – Site Specific Planning Tool

As most public agencies have single-purpose missions and mandates, Planning Tool 1 focuses on the continued implementation of single purpose projects at the site scale level. At this scale, water quality improvement features could treat stormwater contaminants (trash, bacteria, metals, and organic chemicals) through a variety of filtration technologies, such as on-site BMPs, catch basin filters, continuous deflection separators, oil and grease separators) and disinfection systems.

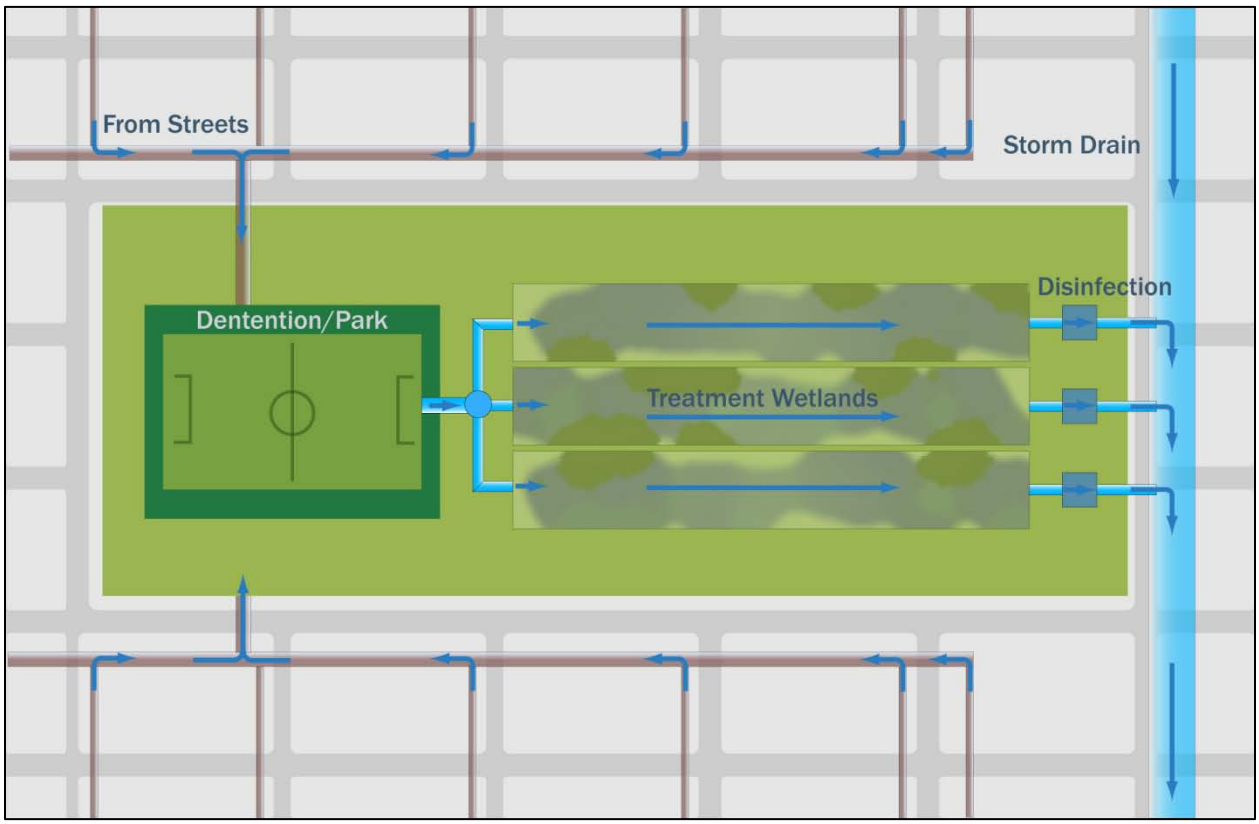

FIGURE 6– Neighborhood Scale Planning Tool

The Neighborhood Planning Tool consists of multi-purpose projects and programs implemented at the neighborhood scale, specifically designed to account for each neighborhood's needs and local conditions. These

facilities would include detention basins to capture, detain and equalize the flow generated from a ¾-inch storm event from the upstream neighborhood coupled with treatment wetlands to receive the equalized flow effluent from the detention basin over an approximate 72 hour period, in anticipation of a subsequent storm event. These facilities would be designed to enable the integration of additional purposes into the design of subsequent facilities, such as passive and active recreation within the stormwater detention area. The treatment wetlands would encourage infiltration of runoff to groundwater, thereby enhancing water supplies.

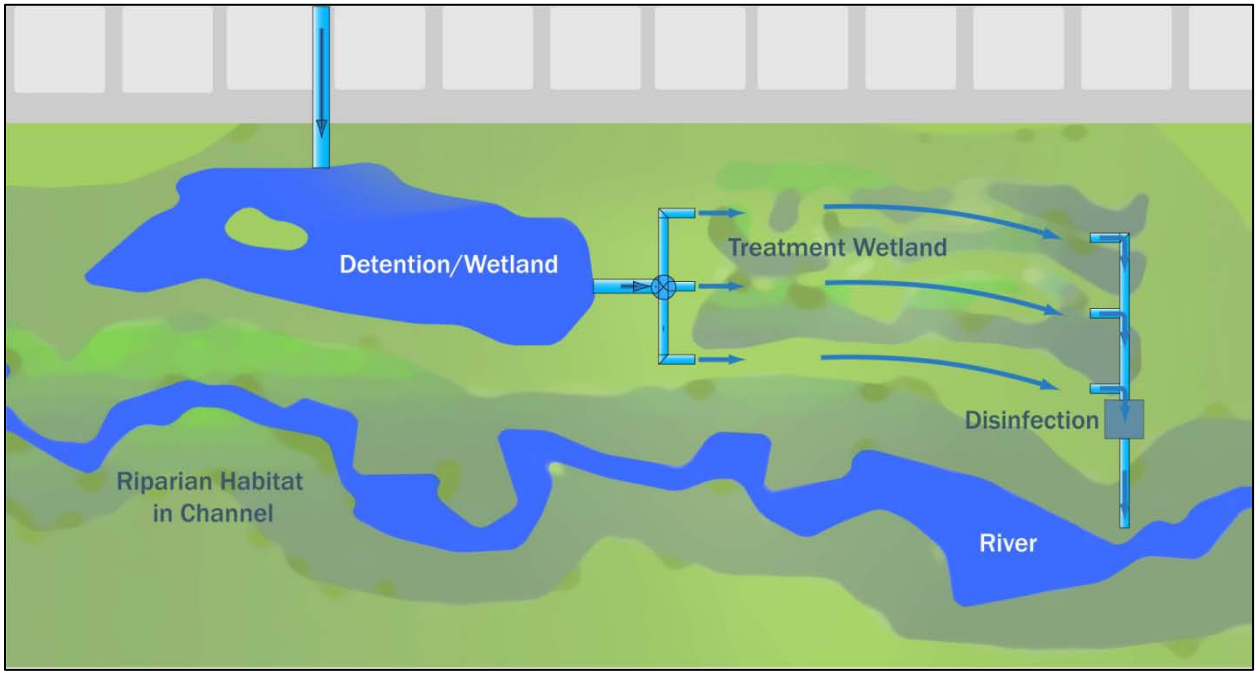

FIGURE 7– Regional Scale Planning Tool

The Regional Scale Planning Tool emphasizes development of multi-purpose projects along the rivers, creeks, and major tributary channels, creating multi-purpose riparian corridors that could eventually connect the Region with linear green spaces along the associated channels. At this scale, a series of detention basins and constructed wetlands would be developed along major channels to treat runoff from individual storm drains before they empty into the main channel. As additional facilities are constructed and become contiguously linked, existing river channels could potentially be reconfigured to incorporate these facilities into a more naturalized channel to function more like a riparian ecosystem. The specific width of the parkways would vary, depending on volume of runoff that would need to be treated from specific storm drains or tributary channels and the availability of land. This tool could also accommodate the reuse of treated urban runoff for non-potable uses, such as landscape irrigation.

A technical analysis was completed to determine the potential costs of implementation of the Planning Tools. This analysis provided a basis to compare the features and capital costs of the three approaches embodied in the tools (Table 6).

Table 6. Summary of Planning Tool Water Quality Features and Capital Costs						
	Description			Estimated Cost (in Billions)		
Feature	Tool 1	Tool 2	Tool 3	Tool 1	Tool 2	Tool 3
Runoff Reduction						
Onsite BMPs	Residential Areas Only	None	None	$5.86	None	None
Runoff Collection	Existing Storm Drain System	Existing System	Existing System	None	None	None
Runoff Treatment						
Plant Capacity	5 mgd	5.25 mgd	100 mgd	-	-	-
Number of Plants	1,030 plants	1,600 plants	84 plants	-	-	-
Total Capacity	5,140 mgd	8,400 mgd	8,400 mgd	-	-	-
Treatment Technique						
Level 1	Screening / Detention Basin	Screening / Detention Basin	Screening / Detention Basin	$13.7	$21.9	$6.75
Level 2	Sand Filter & Disinfection	Wetland Filter & Disinfection	Wetland Filter & Disinfection	$6.56	$2.06	$1.33
Level 3	Reverse Osmosis	Reverse Osmosis	Reverse Osmosis	$23.4	$37.5	$9.06
Distribution of Treated Runoff	None	1 mi. (16") Pipe, & 1 Pump Station per Plant	5 mi. (72" dia.) Pipe & 1 Pump Station per Plant	None	$1.6	$0.878
Land Acquisition	6,450 ac. open space 3,100 acres treatment	8,000 acres	8,000 acres	$9.68	$13.2	$8.8
Total Capital Costs				$59.3	$76.4	$26.8
Annual O&M Costs				$0.135	$0.188	$0.51

All costs in 2006 dollars.

b. Data Management

The collection, management, dissemination and utilization of data (e.g., information gathered from studies, water quality sampling events, or projects) are an essential element to creating a sustainable integrated plan. Information needs to be available to regional leaders, stakeholders, and the public to facilitate effective planning and decision-making. Data management is necessary to identify data gaps, detect and avoid duplicate data collection efforts, support statewide data needs, and integrate with other regional and statewide programs.

Dissemination of data to stakeholders, agencies, and the general public is integrated into the planning process to ensure overall success (Figure 8). Stakeholder workshops serve as the basis for the distribution of information. Data collected or produced as part of the planning process will be presented and disseminated during these workshops, which will also serve to gather information from stakeholders.

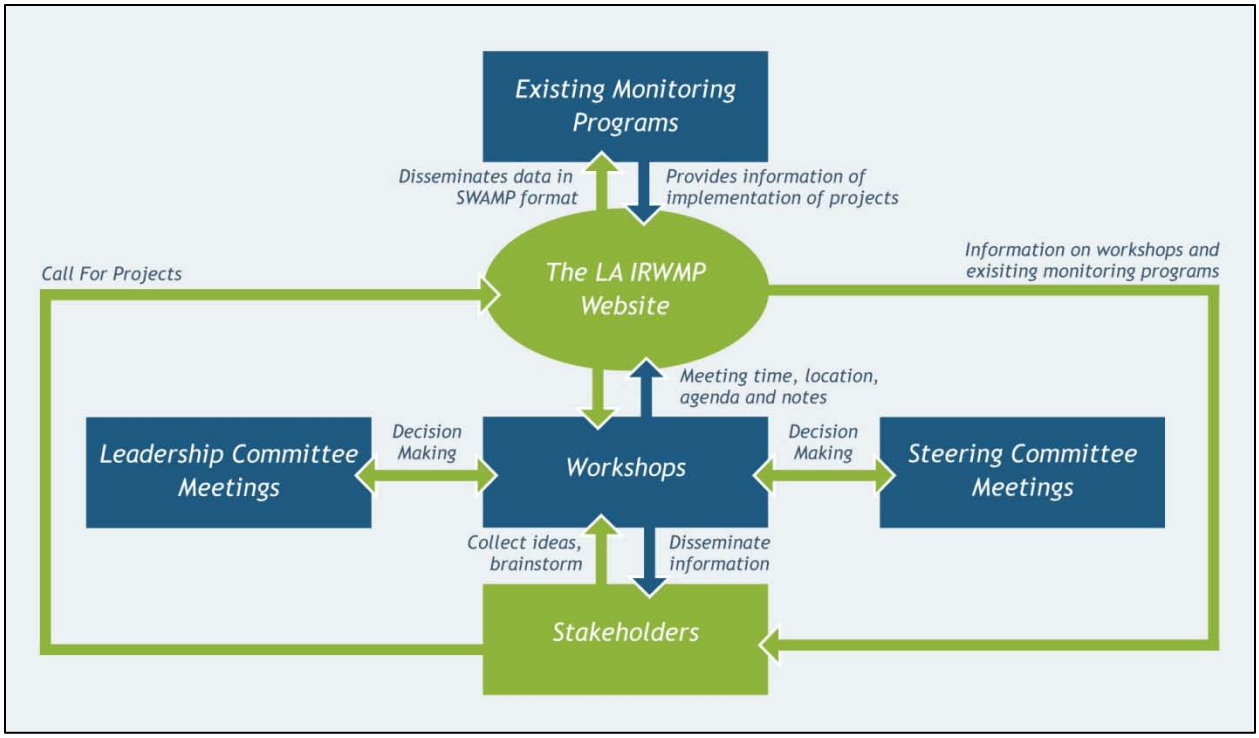

FIGURE 8 – Data Management Process

A website, www.lawaterplan.org, was created to store data and information about the IRWM process so that the stakeholders noted above and the public can find information about meeting dates, agendas, notes, projects, supporting technical information, reports and other relevant documents that can be downloaded.

9. How Integrated Resource Management Strategies Will Be Employed

Development of the GLAC IRWM Plan resulted in the establishment of a Leadership Committee and five Subregional Steering Committees, which meet on a monthly basis to discuss implementation of the Plan. These forums provide an opportunity to identify and promote project integration and the incorporation of multiple resource management strategies into those projects. As projects are reviewed and discussed, the ongoing interaction encourages the identification of multi-purpose projects and the formation of partnerships to support and pursue those projects.

In the development of projects for Proposition 50 and Proposition 84 funding, the members of the RWMG and the stakeholders utilized three key strategies outlined in the Plan. These strategies included geographic integration, project strategy integration, and multi-agency projects and programs. The geographic integration concept looks at various single-purpose projects in a given area and combines them into a single multipurpose project. Project strategy integration involves review of single purpose projects to determine which other strategies can be incorporated into the project to create a multi-benefit project. Multi-agency projects and programs involve the formation of partnerships among agencies and jurisdictions to implement multi-purpose projects that provide benefits to all members of the partnership.

Such efforts are highlighted by the GLAC IRWM Proposition 50 (Round 1) projects, specifically the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) Marshland Enhancement Project by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County that restored the vegetation and wetland habitat on a degraded wetland adjacent to the JWPCP. In addition to restoring habitat, the project was also connected to the adjacent Dominguez Channel in order to divert and treat dry weather flow and some wet weather flow. The project also provides open space for the surrounding community and provides interpretive signage to educate visitors about the ecological history of the area and natural treatment processes that are implemented at the site.

The establishment of the GLAC RWMG has also fostered project partnerships that are not tied to specific grant applications. For example, the Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP) is a joint effort between the Water Replenishment District, the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and Los Angeles County Flood Control District that proposes to enhance water supplies and improve water quality. The proposed project will likely involve the addition of advanced treatment to improve produce a very high quality recycled water for groundwater recharge and of the Central and Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basins. These flows would be combined with captured stormwater to further enhance the volume of water available for recharge. As a result, the groundwater recharge benefits will be shared across two groundwater basins.

The principles used to integrate water management strategies demonstrated by the examples above will continue to be used as a basis for future water planning efforts in the GLAC Region.

The implementation of resource management strategies via projects may also be enhanced via project partnerships, which provide opportunities for agencies, cities, communities, and groups to work together for common goals. Cities can, and sometimes do, coordinate planning with adjacent jurisdictions. Agencies can work with cities, other agencies, and non-profit groups, to coordinate studies and implement projects. Interest groups may band together to work on issues of common interest. Neighborhoods and associations can strive to identify consensus on broad goals.

10. How the IRWM Plan Has Been Implemented and What Impacts and Benefits Were Expected

a. How the IRWM Plan Has Been Implemented

Since most resource management agencies in the GLAC Region were originally formed with a single-purpose mission, those agencies have pursued single-purpose projects for water supply, flood protection, wastewater, groundwater, stormwater management, open space, and recreation. While these efforts were largely successful, the utility of that historical model has been questioned in recent years, as competition for resources, the complexity of regulatory requirements, and the public's desire for efficient use of public funds have all increased.

The adopted IRWM Plan is an outgrowth of efforts to develop plans, projects, and programs at regional levels and utilize an integrated approach to water and other resource management issues. In the past decade, the potential for a

transformation of the watersheds in the Region emerged, beginning with visions of restoring the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, followed by the development of watershed management plans on most of the major tributaries and creeks, and the preparation of Integrated Resources Plans by large water and sanitation agencies. These plans promote integrated efforts to manage resources and recognize that water and watershed resources are interconnected.

The Leadership Committee acknowledged in early 2006 an intention to develop a plan which identified a comprehensive set of solutions and associated cost estimates to achieve quantitative targets in the next 20 years for water supply (including reduced dependence on imported water supply and cleanup of local groundwater and stormwater), in-stream water quality, habitat improvement, and additional parks and open space, particularly in disadvantaged communities. The Plan articulates a new model for integrated planning, and the implementation of that new model, which fosters cooperation and communication among numerous agencies and organizations, has continued since the Plan was adopted in December 2006.

The adopted Plan describes next steps for implementation, including the continuation of Steering Committee and Leadership Committee meetings, expanded outreach, workshops for specific planning issues, more detailed technical studies, refinement of the IRWM project database, and continued implementation of projects. These steps will be refined and/or expanded as part of the Plan update.

b. What Impacts and Benefits Were Expected

1) Plan Impacts

The adopted IRWM Plan is a planning study which identifies possible future actions that the members of the RWMG have not approved, adopted, or funded. Consistent with Section 15262 of the CEQA Guidelines, a project involving only feasibility or planning studies does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration but does require consideration of environmental factors.

To consider potential environmental effects that could result from IRWMP implementation, the CEQA Initial Study Checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (OPR, 2003) was reviewed to identify whether the implementation of the Plan, which might include those project concepts identified as Regional Planning Tools, could result in adverse affects. Although this review was not intended to replace or supplant detailed review of potential environmental impacts at such time as specific projects are proposed, the following provides a summary of potentially adverse project-specific and/or cumulative effects that could result. These impacts include the potential to:

- Degrade the existing visual character or quality of project sites and their surroundings, including adverse affects to scenic vistas or damage to scenic resources.
- Generate construction emissions which could violate applicable air quality standards.

- Modify project sites in a manner that could have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on candidate, sensitive, or special status species.
- Disturb project sites during construction in a manner that could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical, archaeological, or paleontological resource.
- Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil (e.g., during construction), or involve construction on unstable soils.
- Disturb project sites in a manner which could expose buried or unknown hazardous materials or substances.
- Alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which could result in substantial erosion or siltation.
- Place facilities within a 100-year flood hazard area in a manner which could impede or redirect flood flows.
- Generate noise levels during construction which could cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.
- Depending on the location of proposed land acquisition, projects could displace existing housing, which could necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Any decision to implement any individual project or program identified in this Plan would be subject to CEQA compliance at such time as any agency commits to fund or implement the project. It is assumed that the approving entity would comply with CEQA and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

2) Benefits of Plan Implementation

Since Plan adoption, a number of projects have been implemented by agencies that are members of the GLAC RWMG. While these projects are not included in the adopted Plan, the projects were heavily influenced by the IRWM process and provided multiple benefits to the Region. In addition to the individual projects mentioned above, the GLAC RWMG is in the process of completing numerous projects contained in the adopted Plan funded by Proposition 50. The benefits of these projects are shown in Table 7 below. The expected benefits of Plan implementation include achievement of the Plan objectives and attainment of the quantified planning targets.

Table 7: Benefits of Plan Implementation

Program	Benefits
Water Supply Enhancement	Reduced dependence on imported water; increased water supply, improved water quality, increased recreational opportunities, creation of wetlands and riparian habitat; reduction of over irrigation; preservation and expansion of use of recycled water for groundwater recharge
Water Quality Improvement	Increased water supply, improved wetland species habitat and populations; creation of wetlands and riparian habitat, improved recreational opportunities

Table 7: Benefits of Plan Implementation	
Program	**Benefits**
Groundwater Improvements	Improved flood protection with stormwater capture and treatment benefits; reduced dependence on imported water;
Water Conservation and Reuse	Efficient reuse of wastewater; urban runoff reduction integrated with indoor and outdoor water conservation; reduced amount of treated wastewater discharged into the ocean; increased use of recycled water for restoring wetlands and in seawater barriers for groundwater protection
Watershed Rehabilitation	Improved fish and wildlife habitat and protection; increased open space and passive recreation; enhanced recreational opportunities; reestablished native creek side habitat to enhance water quality; increased footpath and trail connections; increased educational opportunities; marshland and wetlands restoration
Habitat Improvement	Restore habitat for federally endangered fish; reestablished native creek side habitat to enhance water quality; eradication of invasive plants for increased surface water percolation; reduction of nutrient loads; marshland restoration; increased educational opportunities
Flood Management	Improved flood protection; reduced flood risks; increased reservoir storage capacity; increased water released for recharge at downstream spreading grounds; enhanced ability to capture stormwater; improved surface water quality; accommodate watershed management goals of conjunctive management of native water resources

11. How the Plan meets Current IRWM Plan Standards

Table 8 identifies which IRWM Plan standards are already met in the adopted Plan and which standards will need to be addressed in an updated Plan.

Table 8: Comparison of Adopted IRWM Plan to Current IRWM Plan Standards		
	Standards Already Met in Adopted Plan	**New Standards to be Addressed in Updated Plan**
1	**Governance**	
	• The name of the RWMG responsible for development and implementation of the Plan • The RWMG and individual project proponents who adopted the Plan • Description of the IRWM governance structure	Add description of how governance addresses and ensures the following: • Public outreach and involvement processes • Effective decision making • Balanced access and opportunity for participation in the IRWM process • Effective communication – both internal and external to the IRWM region • Long term implementation of the IRWM Plan • Coordination with neighboring IRWM efforts and State and federal agencies • The collaborative process(es) used to establish plan objectives • How interim changes and formal changes to the IRWM Plan will be performed • Updating or amending the IRWM Plan

Table 8: Comparison of Adopted IRWM Plan to Current IRWM Plan Standards		
	Standards Already Met in Adopted Plan	**New Standards to be Addressed in Updated Plan**
2	**Region Description**	
	• Description of the watersheds and the water systems, natural and anthropogenic (i.e. "man-made"), including major water related infrastructure, flood management infrastructure, and major land-use divisions • Description of the quality and quantity of water resources within the region (i.e. surface waters, groundwater, reclaimed water, imported water, and desalinated water) • Description of areas and species of special biological significance and other sensitive habitats, including marine protected areas and impaired water bodies within the region	Expand discussion of water management infrastructure including flood management, wastewater conveyance and treated and recycled water.
	Description of internal boundaries within the region including the boundaries of municipalities, service areas of individual water, wastewater, flood control districts, and land use agencies.	Expand description flood management and wastewater treatment service areas and add groundwater basin boundaries.
	Description of water supplies and demands for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.	Add discussion of important ecological processes and environmental resources within the regional boundaries and the associated water demands to support environmental needs. Add a description of the potential effects of climate change on the region.
	Description of water quality protection and improvement needs or requirements within the area of the Plan.	Add a descriptive comparison of current and future (or proposed) water quality conditions in the region.
	Description of the social and cultural makeup of the regional community. Identify important cultural or social values.	Add identification of DACs in the Region. Add a description of economic conditions and important economic trends within the region. Add description of efforts to effective involve and collaborate with Tribal government representatives to better sustain Tribal and regional water and natural resources (as applicable, as there are no recognized tribal lands within the planning region).
	Description of major water related objectives and conflicts in the defined management region, including clear identification of problems within the region that focus on the objectives, implementation strategies, and implementation projects that ultimately provide resolution.	Update as needed.
	Explanation of how the IRWM regional boundary was determined.	Add description of the Region as an appropriate area for IRWM planning.
		Expand discussion of neighboring and/or overlapping IRWM efforts and an explanation of the working relationship that promotes cooperation and coordination between regions.

Table 8: Comparison of Adopted IRWM Plan to Current IRWM Plan Standards		
	Standards Already Met in Adopted Plan	**New Standards to be Addressed in Updated Plan**
3	**Objectives**	
	Identification of the Plan objectives and a description of the process used to develop the objectives.	Add an explanation of the reason why the objectives are not prioritized. Also, add discussion of how Subregional Steering Committees prioritized the objectives in the form of weighting criteria for project prioritization.
4	**Resource Management Strategies**	
	CWP 2009 Volume II **strategies already included** (with minor changes to strategy title): Urban Water Efficiency; Water Transfers; Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage; Desalination; Recycled Municipal Water; Surface Storage (Regional/Local); Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution; Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation; Pollution Prevention; Urban Runoff Management; Ecosystem Restoration; Land Use Planning and Management; Watershed Management	CWP 2009 **strategies partially addressed** in adopted plan, but will be revised to conform to the content in CWP 2009 Volume II : System Reoperation; Recharge Area Protection, Water-dependent Recreation; Flood Risk Management New **strategies to be added**: Agricultural Water Use Efficiency, Matching Quality to Use; Conveyance (Regional/Local); Salt Management; Agricultural Lands Stewardship; Economic Incentives; Forest Management Add discussion of **strategies that are not applicable** to Planning Region: Conveyance–Delta, Precipitation Enhancement; Surface Storage—CALFED; Crop Idling for Water Transfers; Dewvaporation or Atmospheric Pressure Desalination; Fog Collection; Irrigated Land Retirement; Rainfed Agriculture; and Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology Review other strategies included in Adopted Plan to determine if they will be carried forward: Asset Management and Integrated Planning Review all strategies to address climate change issues.
5	**Integration**	
	Structures and processes that provide opportunities to develop and foster (project and strategy) integration.	

Table 8: Comparison of Adopted IRWM Plan to Current IRWM Plan Standards		
	Standards Already Met in Adopted Plan	**New Standards to be Addressed in Updated Plan**
6	**Project Review Process**	
	Procedures for submitting a project to the RWMG Procedures for review of projects considered for inclusion into the IRWM Plan. Note the existing plan includes a list of more than 1,500 stakeholder- identified projects. Discussion of the project prioritization process, to review the project list and identify high-priority projects for inclusion in an implementation grant application. Criteria for that process currently includes: • How the project contributes to the IRWM Plan objectives; • How the project is related to resource management strategies selected for use in the IRWM Plan; • Technical feasibility of the project; • Project costs and financing; • Economic feasibility, including water quality and water supply benefits and other expected benefits and costs; • Project status; and • Strategic considerations for IRWM Plan implementation	Update project prioritization process to include additional review criteria: • Specific benefits to DAC water issues; • Environmental Justice (EJ) considerations; • Contribution of the project in adapting to the effects of climate change in the region; and • Contribution of the project in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as compared to project alternatives.
7	**Impacts and Benefits**	
	Discussion of potential impacts and benefits of Plan implementation within the IRWM Region.	Expand discussion of impacts and benefits to specifically identify impacts and benefits between regions and those directly affecting DAC, EJ-related concerns, and Native American tribal communities.
8	**Plan Performance and Monitoring**	
	Identification of performance measures and monitoring methods to ensure the objectives of the Plan are met. Description of the method for evaluating and monitoring the RWMG's ability to meet the objectives and implement the projects in the IRWM Plan.	Expand discussion of project monitoring and periodic review of plan performance on a regular basis. Identify a process for technical plan updates (e.g., related to climate change or amendment of the project list) which does not require re-adoption of the plan by members of the RWMG.
9	**Data Management**	
	Description of the process of data collection, storage, and dissemination to IRWM participants, stakeholders, the public, and the State.	Expand and update as needed to reflect current status of data management/dissemination methods.

Table 8: Comparison of Adopted IRWM Plan to Current IRWM Plan Standards		
	Standards Already Met in Adopted Plan	**New Standards to be Addressed in Updated Plan**
10	**Finance**	
	A plan for implementation and financing of identified projects and programs A list of known as well as possible funding sources, programs, and grant opportunities for the development and funding of the IRWM Plan. A discussion of potential funding mechanisms, including water enterprise funds, rate structures, and private financing options, for projects that implement the IRWM Plan. An explanation of the certainty and longevity of known or potential funding for the IRWM Plan and projects that implement the Plan.	Expand explanation of how operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for projects that implement the IRWM Plan would be covered and the certainty of operation and maintenance funding. Add discussion of how maintenance of the project database will be funded.
11	**Technical Analysis**	
	Discussion of the data and technical analyses that were used in the development of the IRWM Plan.	Update as needed with new studies and reports.
12	**Relation to Local Water Planning**	
	Identification of the local water planning documents on which the Plan is based including: A list of local water plans used in the IRWM Plan. Discussion of how the IRWM Plan relates to planning documents and programs established by local agencies.	Add description of the dynamics between the IRWM Plan and local planning documents, including: • Consistency and coordination regarding local plan content and the IRWM Plan content • Relevant, accurate, and current local plan information and references upon which the IRWM Plan is based • Water management issues and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies from local plans into the IRWM Plan • Limits, levels, management tools or criteria relevant to water management in local plans that are applicable to the IRWM Plan.
13	**Relation to Local Land Use Planning**	
	Description of the current relationship between local land use planning, regional water issues, and water management objectives	Add description of future plans to further a collaborative, proactive relationship between land use planners and water managers and improve the integration of water management with land use planning.
14	**Stakeholder Involvement**	
	Description of the public process used to provide outreach and an opportunity to participate in IRWM Plan development and implementation to the appropriate local agencies and stakeholders, as applicable to the region, including: Wholesale and retail water purveyors; Wastewater agencies, Flood control agencies; Municipal and county governments and special districts; Environmental stewardship organizations, Community organizations, Industry organizations, State, federal, and regional agencies or universities, and disadvantaged communities.	Add description of expanded outreach to DACs, Native American tribes, and other entities.

Table 8: Comparison of Adopted IRWM Plan to Current IRWM Plan Standards		
	Standards Already Met in Adopted Plan	**New Standards to be Addressed in Updated Plan**
	The process used to identify, inform, invite, and involve stakeholder groups in the IRWM process, including mechanisms and processes that have been or will be used to facilitate stakeholder involvement and communication during development and implementation of the IRWM Plan.	
	A discussion of how the RWMG involves DACs in the IRWM planning effort.	Expand discussion of how DACs will be involved in the planning effort.
		A discussion of how the RWMG will endeavor to involve Native American tribal communities in the IRWM planning effort.
	A description of the decision making process including IRWM Committees, roles, or positions that stakeholders can occupy and how a stakeholder goes about participating in those committees, roles, or positions regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the Plan.	Add discussion of the addition of a DAC representative to the Leadership Committee.
	A discussion of how stakeholders are involved or are being invited to be involved in Plan activities.	Add discussion of the process to expand outreach to a broader spectrum of stakeholders. Add discussion of how stakeholders are necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the IRWM Plan.
		Add discussion of how collaborative processes will engage a balance of the interest groups listed above in the IRWM process regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the IRWM Plan's development or implementation.
15	**Coordination**	
		Add discussion of a process to coordinate water management projects and activities of participating local agencies and local stakeholders to avoid conflicts, take advantage of efficiencies and encourage collaboration on projects.
	Identification of other neighboring IRWM efforts	Add discussion of how cooperation or coordination with adjacent or overlapping IRWM efforts will be accomplished and a discussion of any ongoing water management conflicts with adjacent IRWM efforts.
	Discussion of areas where State or other agencies may be able to assist in communication, cooperation, or implementation of IRWM Plan components, processes, and projects	Add discussion of where State or federal regulatory decisions may be required before implementing projects.
16	**Climate Change**	
		Add discussion of the potential effects of climate change on the IRWM region, including an evaluation of the IRWM region's vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change and potential adaptation responses to those vulnerabilities.
		Add description of a process that discloses and considers GHG emissions when choosing between project alternatives

Section B: Work Plan for the Plan Update

1. Expanded Outreach

As part of the IRWM planning process, 1,400 agencies, organizations, and individuals were invited to participate in the IRWM planning process. However, consistent with new IRWM standards, supplementary outreach will be required to invite additional stakeholders that were either not included initially or may have only been partially represented in the planning process. This effort is anticipated to expand and re-energize participation in the planning process as new participants contribute ideas.

a. Disadvantaged Communities

1) Program Preference and Statewide Priority

Involving DACs in the IRWM process is a Program Preference and a Statewide Priority. The main objectives and desired outcomes of the expanded outreach are as follows:

- Increase the participation of disadvantaged communities in the IRWM process,
- Develop multi-benefit projects with consideration of affected disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations, and
- Identify projects that address safe drinking water and/or wastewater treatment needs of DACs.

2) DAC Outreach Contract

To address the Program Preference and Statewide Priority, expand ongoing DAC outreach, and meet the adopted objectives outlined in the Outreach Plan, the Watershed Council, on behalf of the GLAC IRWM, has applied to DWR for funding for DAC outreach to conduct an Evaluation Program in conjunction with the LACFCD. To augment that effort, the LACFCD has entered into an agreement with the Corps to identify and refine selected project concepts that are suggested as a result of the Evaluation Program. In-kind services by the Corps staff would provide a federal match to this Planning Grant. The Goals, Objectives, and Subtasks of the Evaluation Program are outlined below.

Goal 1: Identify and address the water-related needs of disadvantaged communities in the Region.

Objective: Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment by reaching out to people and organizations in identified disadvantaged communities to identify "the way things are" and "the way they should be" with respect to water-related issues.

Members of the GLAC IRWM and DAC Committee represent many areas of expertise; our management structures, however, sometimes isolate us from the people we serve. In order to ensure the needed outreach for this effort, we will hire an expert consultant who is skilled in designing effective communications structures and developing and evaluating needs assessments.

The purpose of the needs assessment is to help determine the following:

- Who is our audience (demographics, names of individuals and organizations, locations) and how can we communicate effectively with these communities?
- What are the experiences and attitudes of our audience? What is their level of knowledge regarding water-related issues? How can this Program enhance their overall information? What effect will this program have on the DACs?
- How can we get DACs interested in water-related issues generally and IRWM goals specifically?
- What are the DACs' short- and long-term needs and wants, with respect to water-related issues?

Outputs for this objective:

- Community participation plan, identifying the specific methods used in the outreach.
- Community outreach web-based contact list, including information on entities/groups with specific project water/watershed improvement interest by sub-region.
- Needs assessment report, including analysis and recommendations.
- Evaluation of needs assessment methods and outcomes.
- A list of at least 24 target groups for DAC outreach.

Outcomes of the needs assessment are to identify:

- Individuals and organizations who can fully and constructively be engaged with their local water management agencies and the GLAC IRWM process.
- Best methods for identifying and conducting outreach to DACs with respect to IRWM.
- Best methods for identifying and prioritizing water-related needs in a DAC.

Goal 2: Reach and involve DACs in the IRWMP process and in identifying and developing projects and programs that benefit their communities.

Objective: Select four to six project concepts that have been promoted by DAC organizations and provide needed technical assistance to further project concept development. Project concept development may include engineering feasibility studies, concept- level drawings, schematics, cost estimates, and other information that helps bring the projects closer to implementation.

Outputs for this objective include:

- List of at least twelve (12) new DAC project concepts spread throughout the region added to the IRWM project database.
- Feasibility studies conducted on four (4) projects. The goal is to conduct one feasibility study per sub-region with identified DACs.

- Evaluation of technical assessment and assistance methods and outcomes.
- Outcomes of the technical assessment and assistance are to:
- Position the GLAC IRWM process as a valuable resource for DACs seeking to improve their communities.
- Develop four (4) conceptual-level projects that meet the water-related needs of DACs and the goals of the GLAC IRWM.
- Identify best methods for engaging DACs and identifying projects that address their water-related needs.

To accomplish the identified DAC outreach goals and objectives, four subtasks have been identified for this effort:

Subtask 1: Needs assessment

a. Develop the needs assessment: establish planning team; engage in an RFP process to hire a consultant with expertise in conducting needs assessments; hire the expert consultant; establish goals and objectives; select outreach and data collection methods; develop survey questions; select evaluation criteria.
b. Conduct RFP process to select subcontractors to perform outreach and to carry out the needs assessment.
c. Conduct needs assessment training based on the goals and objectives established by the expert consultant for contractors selected to work on this project.
d. Conduct needs assessment and outreach; collect data; develop web-based contact list.
e. Compile data and analyze results.
f. Evaluate the process.

Subtask 2: Technical assessment

a. Prepare for technical assessment: establish technical assessment planning team; develop RFP for engineering consultants; identify goals and objectives; determine methods for working with DAC entities and assessing projects; select evaluation criteria.
b. Conduct RFP process to select engineering subcontractors to help train DAC groups and develop selected projects.
c. Based on needs assessment, select a subset of DAC entities for assistance with project development of concepts that support IRWM goals.
d. Conduct project concept development training with selected DAC entities.
e. Compile list of new and revised project concepts for IRWM project database.

f. Use GLAC IRWM approved project selection criteria to rank project concepts.

g. Select a final list of four to six projects ("finalists") for further development.

h. Evaluate the process.

Subtask 3: Technical assistance for project development

a. Complete initial feasibility studies, concept plans, and other predevelopment activities for each selected project.

b. Finalize a subset of projects to a level that readies a project for implementation.

Subtask 4: Status updates, evaluation and reporting

a. Track progress through meetings with the DAC Committee and quarterly reports and conference calls with DWR to report status of project. As each of Subtasks 1 through 3 are completed, initiate a conference call with DWR to obtain approval to move to the next Subtask.

b. Measure results of Program using various criteria, including criteria developed in Subtasks 1 and 2, and program outputs and outcomes.

c. Develop model DAC outreach plan.

d. Prepare and submit to DWR representative a Final Project Completion Report. Report will be in accordance with the DAC Pilot Project Final Report Template provided by DWR.

The activities outlined above, which will address and fulfill the updated IRWM Plan Standards for DAC outreach, will be accomplished through an agreement with the Corps and funding arrangements with DWR outside of this Planning Grant. If, for some reason, the funds from DWR do not materialize, the GLAC RWMG will seek alternative funding sources to complete the subtasks or work with DWR and the Watershed Council to make other arrangements with DWR to complete the subtasks. LACFCD is not requesting any funding for this DAC Outreach effort through this Planning Grant application.

3) Sustaining DAC Outreach

After completion of the DAC Outreach Contract described above, the GLAC RWMG will sustain DAC outreach by leveraging the experience gained and applying lessons learned. A methodology will be formulated to increase the identification and participation of DACs in the IRWM planning process to assist them in developing multi-benefit projects as well as projects that will address their safe drinking water and/or wastewater treatment needs.

It is also important to increase participation of the cities which have jurisdiction over DACs in IRWM planning activities. Although these cities may not currently be writing IRWM-related proposals, many have experience with grant proposals for other state and federal funding programs. The GLAC RWMG should leverage that experience as part of the DAC outreach activities and support the development and submission of proposals by those cities that can address the water management needs of DACs.

Funding and in-kind contributions from the RWMG is also critical to sustaining DAC outreach. It is expected that the DAC Committee will continue to be active in the GLAC IRWM planning process.

b. Native American Tribes

Although no Native American tribes have lands within the GLAC IRWM Region, consistent with the intent of the current IRWM plan standards, Native American tribes that have historically resided within the Region will be identified and invited to participate in the planning process.

c. Other Entities

1) **Water Purveyors**

Water wholesalers, regional water agencies, cities with water departments, and other water purveyors were initially invited to participate in the IRWM planning process. Many have participated and continue to do so. To expand the outreach effort, retail water purveyors in the GLAC IRWM Region (including local agencies, mutual water companies, or water corporations as defined in Section 241 of the Public Utilities Code) will be identified and invited to participate in the planning process.

2) **Special Districts**

Numerous special districts were invited to participate in the IRWM planning process. To comply with the new IRWM Plan standards, all special districts located within the GLAC IRWM Region that meet any of the following criteria will be identified and invited to participate in the planning process: 1) contribute to water supply or demand, 2) have the potential to affect water quality, 3) provide parks and/or open space, or 4) conserve habitat.

3) **Electrical Corporations**

(as defined in Section 218 of the Public Utilities Code) will be identified and invited to participate in the planning process.

4) **Self-Supplied Water Users**

Any agricultural, industrial, residential, park districts, school districts, colleges and universities, or other self-supplied water users located within the GLAC IRWM Region will be identified and invited to participate in the planning process.

2. Consultant Retention

The LACFCD will issue a Request for Qualifications for the GLAC IRWM Plan update, complete the consultant selection process, recommend retention of a consultant team to the Leadership Committee, and complete contract negotiations with the selected consultant.

3. Conduct New Analyses

To fulfill planning commitments identified in the adopted IRWM Plan and update or refine selected concepts, new analyses will be conducted.

a. Integrated Habitat and Open Space Planning

Previous open space planning has not been comprehensive, from a geographic or a resources perspective. Instead it has often been limited to specific areas or resources (e.g., the National Forest or coastal wetlands), while IRWM open space planning needs to address human recreation, habitat conservation, water infiltration and re-use, and flood management in and around urbanized areas at the scale of the GLAC IRWM Region. The adopted Plan includes planning targets, such as increasing the number of miles of naturalized stream channels, however, more work is needed to define the criteria necessary to achieve these planning targets. To develop policy objectives and integrate habitat and open space with water resource management, a Habitat and Open Space Ad Hoc Committee was established by the Leadership Committee.

Existing habitat and open space planning tools will be used to develop the IRWM plan. For example, the Green Visions Plan published by the University of Southern California has detailed data on land use, climate, hydrology, and biological communities for much of the GLAC Region in a searchable GIS database. The Green Solutions methodology (Community Conservancy International) combines data on land use, property ownership, hydrology, pollutant loadings, and human demographics into GIS-based maps that identify high priority locations for multi-benefit parks in the upper Los Angeles River and Santa Monica Bay watershed of the GLAC Region. The Ballona Greenway Plan, Tujunga Watershed Plan, Emerald Necklace, Santa Monica Mountains Open Space Master Plan, and various city and county master plans identify opportunities for developing new or improved open spaces in the Region and some also address water resources issues (eg. the Tujunga Watershed and Ballona Greenway plans integrate stormwater treatment and infiltration into open space projects).

Habitat and open space are crucial to the IRWM Plan because of the nexus between open space and water resources, the opportunities to address climate change impacts, and the pressing need for more open and natural spaces for recreation, education and improved quality of life in the GLAC Region. Strategic placement of open space can be used to capture and treat stormwater before it reaches surface streams that lead to the ocean. For example, rain gardens and other habitats can be used to capture and infiltrate local runoff to increase water supply. Incorporating projected impacts of climate change into open space planning allows us to design and use open spaces in ways that mitigate or adapt to those impacts. Because they improve public health and education, open space and habitat enhancement projects are truly multi-benefit and generate enormous public support for future allocation of public resources to IRWM efforts. For the purposes of the IRWM Plan, analyses of the benefits of open space to groundwater recharge and surface and groundwater quality are needed. These analyses will be used to set criteria for open space elements of IRWM projects and ensure that the water resource values of open space projects are maximized.

To better integrate habitat and open space planning with IRWM planning, a habitat and open space analysis will be conducted by the planning team in coordination with the Habitat and Open Space Ad Hoc Committee to:

- Quantify the benefits of open space projects to surface water and groundwater resources;
- Develop a long term habitat and open space vision with a clear rationale and scientific basis;
- Identify objectives to achieve the vision (e.g., reducing the effective impervious areas of particular drainages);
- Develop strategies to work with municipalities to ensure consistency with local government regulations and habitat objectives.
- Define criteria for habitat and open space projects in the IRWM plan;
- Identify potential of habitat and open space projects to mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change;
- Identify habitat and open space goals that can be integrated with IRWM goals and planning targets;
- Identify, demonstrate, and develop an inventory of open space and habitat project opportunities that will help to achieve IRWM goals and objectives.

The Habitat and Open Space Ad Hoc Committee will incorporate these elements into the updated Plan.

b. Update Objectives and Planning Targets

The planning objectives in the adopted IRWM Plan are grouped under the following goals: improve water supply, improve water quality, enhance habitat, enhance open space and sustain infrastructure for local communities. The objectives were developed to address each of the goals when planning at the Regional and Subregional levels.

The existing objectives will be reviewed and updated as needed to assure they continue to address the Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities (discussed above in Section A3) and to more directly address the following three Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities:

- Effective Integration of Water Management with Land Use Planning (Program Preference)
- Integrated Flood Management (Statewide Priority)
- Climate Change using the "no regret" adaptation strategy (Statewide Priority)

The objectives in the adopted Plan are not prioritized and are not anticipated to be prioritized in the updated Plan. An explanation of why the objectives are not prioritized at will be added in the updated Plan.

Within the Region, there are five Subregions. Each of these Subregions has their own geographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. Based on these differences, each Subregion has specific planning needs, many of which are distinct from other Subregions. As a result, most of the Subregional Steering Committees have and will continue

to prioritize the objectives for Subregional planning based on the individual needs of each Subregion. This process of prioritizing the objectives at the Subregional level will be acknowledged in the updated Plan.

The adopted IRWM Plan also includes quantified planning targets: numerical goals that correspond to each of the plan's objectives. These planning targets will be reviewed and updated as appropriate to reflect current conditions, such as current pumping restrictions in the Delta and the updated Integrated Resources Plan of the Metropolitan Water District. New planning targets will be added, if necessary.

The planning team will prepare a Draft TM that identifies how the existing objectives and planning targets could be updated. The planning team will conduct five Subregional workshops, one held at each Subregional Steering Committee meeting, to review the Draft TM and gather input. After each Subregional workshop, each Subregion will submit their list of prioritized objectives and associated planning targets to the planning team. The planning team will revise the Draft TM based on the input received. The planning team will then conduct one Regional workshop to disseminate the revised Draft TM and gather additional input.

Following the Regional workshop, the planning team will revise the Draft TM once more to reflect the comments gathered at the Regional meeting. The Final Draft TM will then be reviewed by the Subregional Steering Committees and the forwarded to the Leadership Committee with final recommendations. The Leadership Committee will review the recommendations of all of the Subregional Steering Committees and provide direction to the planning team on final objectives and planning targets to be included in the updated Plan.

c. Update Project Database

To support development of the adopted Plan, a project database was developed to allow stakeholders to identify projects and project concepts. At the time of Plan adoption, more than 1,500 projects were included in the database. However, the information contained in the current IRWM project database is very limited and does not allow users to differentiate project concepts from specific projects for analysis and development. The project proponents and other stakeholders who use the IRWM project database have stated that the database is not user-friendly, lacks geographic information systems (GIS) capability to visually identify, locate, analyze and integrate projects, and does not allow generation of reports by Subregion or planning tool. The update of the IRWM project database will include modifying and adding fields to allow project proponents to identify which Plan objectives, water management strategies, and program preferences are incorporated into the project.

Concurrent with the update of the IRWM project database, the Watershed Council, under a separate State contract for the Los Angeles Water Efficiency Workforce Development Program, will develop a Project Tracking System to identify and disseminate information on water management projects that can provide long-term opportunities to train and employ Workforce Development Program (WDP) participants within the Los Angeles Basin. This system will highlight a suite of stormwater capture, irrigation efficiency, sustainable landscape, recycled water, and other water resource management projects. The system will capture information on existing projects that are in-progress, completed, or shovel-ready, as well as potential future project concepts to reduce dependence on imported water.

The Project Tracking System will be based on GIS technology, incorporating both database and mapping capabilities, so that spatial relationships can be analyzed and evaluated, and locations of interest can be easily communicated to relevant parties for appropriate action. The system will also provide an internet-based interface, so that maps and database information can be accessed by project proponents and new information can be added as it becomes available. The system will provide the framework for a comprehensive region-wide view of projects that can effectively be shared with partnering municipalities, agencies, and utilities.

The objectives for the Project Tracking System include:

- Extract existing projects that match WDP goals from other agencies and organizations (including the GLAC IRWM Plan) into a centralized spatial database.
- Identify additional project opportunities and facilitate the development of future water efficiency projects.
- Provide tracking tools to monitor long-term success of ongoing/completed projects across agencies and utilities.
- Produce project prioritization tools that support easy access of spatial information to potential funders.
- Showcase a regional approach to water conservation projects in order to draw future funding through established partnerships.

Coordinating the update of the IRWM project database with the Project Tracking System will provide an efficient use of limited resources, avoid creation of a duplicate GIS database and improve coordination and collaboration on project identification and development across the entire IRWM region. (No funds associated with the Project Tracking System are requested as part of this application.)

Changes to the IRWM project database will be proposed by the planning team and discussed in workshops with the Subregional Steering and Leadership Committees to gather feedback on the changes and to ensure that the update to the IRWM project database addresses local, Subregional, and Regional planning needs. Following the initial workshops, the planning team will work with the LACFCD's technical staff to execute the revisions to the IRWM project database, test the new IRWM project database, and integrate the new database into the Project website. The planning team will also develop guidelines for project submissions and for accessing the IRWM project database online. The planning team will subsequently conduct workshops with each Subregional Steering Committee to explain the changes to the IRWM project database and answer questions from project proponents.

Following completion of the IRWM project database update, a new round of project submissions will occur. Notice will be provided to all stakeholders, including those that previously submitted projects and those participating in Subregional Steering Committees, that the project database is open for the submission of new projects or revisions to previously-submitted projects. Submission will occur via a link from the Project website. A reminder notice will be provided to all stakeholders prior to the close of the project database. Once the database is closed, an analysis of the projects in the updated database will be conducted to update the Plan.

d. Subregional Planning

Each of the five Subregions has unique characteristics reflecting geographic, hydrologic, and jurisdictional variation. For example, three of the Subregions are located along the coast and two are entirely inland. Three of the Subregions have numerous natural stream channels, while in the other two Subregions, most of the stream channels have been substantially modified. Four of the Subregions have access to extensive groundwater basins and one has almost no groundwater resources. Based on these differences, each Subregion has specific planning needs, many of which are distinct from other Subregions.

To address these specific planning needs, additional Subregional planning will be undertaken to: 1) adapt the updated Regional goals, objectives, and planning targets for each Subregion; 2) consider how the Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities apply to each Subregion; and 3) reassess how the existing Project Prioritization Framework articulated in a TM dated November 2007 should be modified for use within each Subregion.

The objectives and planning targets will be reviewed by the Subregional Steering Committees to consider their relative applicability to each Subregion. This could include the prioritization of the objectives and an assessment of the potential contribution of each Subregion to the quantified planning targets. For example, the Subregion with almost no groundwater resources will likely be unable to contribute to the quantified target for cleanup of contaminated groundwater. Alternatively, the two Subregions with relatively few natural stream channels are the most likely contributors to the planning target related to the restoration of stream channels.

Since the IRWM Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities are likely to influence future implementation grants, the applicability of those factors in the Subregions should influence the identification and recommendation of projects within each Subregion. Each of the Subregional Steering Committees will address the potential for projects within their Subregion to address and/or incorporate the following Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities:

Program Preferences

- Include Regional Projects or Programs
- Effectively integrated water management projects within in IRWM region specifically identified by DWR
- Effectively resolve significant water-related conflicts within or between regions
- Contribute to attainment of one or more of the objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program
- Address critical water supply or water quality needs of disadvantaged communities within the region

Statewide Priorities

- Drought Preparedness
- Use and Reuse Water More Efficiently
- Climate Change Response Actions
- Expand Environmental Stewardship
- Practice Integrated Flood Management
- Protect Surface Water and Groundwater Quality
- Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits

Subsequent to adoption of the Plan, the Project Prioritization Framework was articulated in a TM, which refined the prioritization criteria identified in the adopted Plan and articulated a mechanism to allow each Subregional Steering Committee to establish weighting criteria based on the objectives in the adopted Plan. Several of the Subregional Steering Committees subsequently established weighting criteria by prioritizing the objectives, thereby reflecting priorities within that Subregion.

Consistent with the guidance provided in the IRWM Guidelines (DWR, 2010), new project prioritization criteria will be included in the Project Prioritization Framework, including:

- How the project contributes to the IRWM Plan objectives
- How the project is related to Resource Management Strategies
- Technical feasibility of the project
- Specific benefits to critical DAC water issues
- Specific benefits to critical water issues for Native American tribal communities
- Environmental Justice Considerations
- Project Costs and Financing
- Economic Feasibility
- Project Status
- Strategic considerations for IRWM Plan implementation
- Contribution of the project in adapting to the effects of climate change
- Contribution of the project in reducing GHG emissions as compared to project alternatives

Each Subregional Steering Committee will review the new project prioritization criteria, the Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities, and the established weighting criteria to determine how the Project Prioritization Framework should be modified to reflect Subregional characteristics and local priorities. This review may result in the identification and establishment of new weighting criteria, which may include some of the Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities.

To foster Subregional planning, the planning team will conduct ten (10) Subregional workshops, two within each Subregion, at Subregional Steering Committee meetings. The first workshop will focus on the adaptation of the objectives and planning targets at the Subregional level and the potential for projects to address or incorporate Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities. The second workshop will focus on modification of the Project Prioritization Framework.

The results of the workshops and related analyses will be summarized in a Draft TM that will be circulated for review by the Subregional Steering Committees. A Final TM, incorporating revisions suggested by the Subregional Steering Committees, will be: forwarded to the Leadership Committee, incorporated into the Plan update (within the discussion of Objectives and Planning Targets in Chapter 3 and the discussion of Project Prioritization in Chapter

5), and used for subsequent project planning, future project selection, and recommendation processes for implementation grant opportunities.

4. Prepare Draft Plan

The adopted IRWM Plan will be revised in the following ways:

1) Identify methods to effectively resolve significant water-related conflicts within or between regions (Program Preference);
2) Identify methods to effectively integrate water management with land use planning (Program Preference);
3) Incorporate salt/nutrient management planning at the Subregional level as a component of the IRWM Plan (Statewide Priority);
4) Add additional information needed to meet current IRWM Plan standards;
5) Update information to reflect current conditions;
6) Incorporate information gained from the new analyses described in Section 3 above;
7) Address regional vulnerability to climate change effects using general climate change effects (Statewide Priority);
8) Update Region description, project review process, and other sections of the IRWM Plan for climate change (Statewide Priority); and
9) Develop procedures to update the plan to accommodate future technical modifications, such as climate change, without the need to re-adopt the plan.

The specific revisions to the adopted IRWM Plan are summarized in Table 9 below.

Although various changes to the adopted Plan are anticipated, action by the Leadership Committee will be required to determine the precise content of such changes. Some of the revisions suggested below may be modified based on direction from the Leadership Committee. For example, the Leadership Committee may conclude that existing strategies in the plan, which would augment local water supplies and decrease reliance on imported water, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions; therefore a new objective may not be required to specifically address greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan

Section	Proposed Revisions	
	Text	Graphics
1. Introduction		
1.1 Background	Update with current information	
1.2 Context	Update to reflect current water management challenges and potential future challenges with climate change.	

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan		
Section	**Proposed Revisions**	
	Text	**Graphics**
1.3 Mission and Purpose	No update needed.	
1.4 IRWMP Process	Update to describe major activities since plan adoption.	
1.5 Stakeholder Involvement	Update discussion of governance and stakeholder involvement, including expanded outreach to tribal communities and other entities and expand discussion of DAC efforts. **New Standards**: Add discussion of how collaborative processes will engage a balance of the interest groups listed above in the IRWM process regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the IRWM Plan's development or implementation. Add discussion of how stakeholders are necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the IRWM Plan. Add description of how governance addresses and ensures: • Public outreach and involvement processes; • Effective decision making; • Balanced access and opportunity for participation in the IRWM process; • Long term implementation of the IRWM Plan; • Coordination with neighboring IRWM efforts and State and Federal agencies; • Effective communication – both internal and external to the IRWM Region; • The collaborative processes used to establish plan objectives; • How interim changes and formal changes to the IRWM Plan will be incorporated; and • How the IRWM Plan will be updated or amended.	Update (governance) organization charts. Update Table 1-1 (Steering Committee Representation) and Table 1-2 (Water Districts, Agencies & Authorities)
1.6 Stakeholder Outcomes	**New Standard**: add description of how governance addresses and ensures: • Long term implementation of the IRWM Plan • Coordination with neighboring IRWM efforts and State and federal agencies	
2. Regional Description		
2.1 Introduction	No update needed.	
2.2 Overview	**New Standards**: Justify why the region is an appropriate area for IRWM planning. Identify neighboring and/or overlapping IRWM efforts and explain the planned/working relationship that promotes cooperation and coordination between regions.	
2.3 Physical Setting	**New Standard**: No updated needed.	

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan		
Section	Proposed Revisions	
	Text	Graphics
	Add new section between 2.3 and 2.4 to discuss water management infrastructure including flood management, wastewater conveyance and treated and recycled water.	
2.4 Internal Boundaries	**New Standard**: Add description of flood management and wastewater treatment service areas and add groundwater basin boundaries.	Add new maps of flood management facilities, wastewater treatment service areas, and groundwater basin boundaries
2.5 Sources of Water Supply	Update to reflect new information (e.g., Delta pumping restrictions, Colorado River shortage guidelines) **New Standard**: add discussion of potential effects of climate change on water sources.	
2.6 Water Supply and Demand	Update supply and demand information to reflect current conditions. **New Standard**: Add discussion of important ecological processes and environmental resources within the regional boundaries and the associated water demands to support environmental needs. Add discussion of potential effects of climate change on water supply and water demand.	
2.7 Water Quality	Update list of impaired water bodies as needed and reflect status of adopted/pending TMDLs **New Standard**: add a descriptive comparison of current and future (or proposed) water quality conditions in the region.	Update maps of impaired water bodies (Maps 2-6A & 2-6B)
2.8 Environmental Resources	Add new information as appropriate from habitat planning task. **New Standard**: add discussion of potential effects of climate change.	
2.9 Open Space and Recreation	Update to reflect outcome of habitat planning task.	
2.10 Ecological Processes	Update to reflect new information from habitat planning task. **New Standard**: Add discussion of important ecological processes and environmental resources within the regional boundaries and the associated water demands to support environmental needs. Add discussion of potential effects of climate change on ecological processes.	
2.11 Land Use	No update needed	Update Table 2-4 (Land Use) with more current data

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan		
Section	**Proposed Revisions**	
	Text	**Graphics**
2.12 Social Characteristics	**New Standards**: Add identification of DACs in the management area. Add a description of economic conditions and important economic trends within the region. Add description of efforts to effective involve and collaborate with Tribal government representatives to better sustain Tribal and regional water and natural resources (as applicable, as there are no recognized tribal lands within the planning region).	Update Figure 2-1 (Population) with more current data. Update Maps 2-10A through 2-10D (Disadvantaged Communities) as needed
2.13 Social Trends and Concerns	No update needed	
3. Objectives and Priorities		
3.1 Purpose	No update needed	
3.2 Objectives	Revise objectives/planning targets as needed per new analysis of water supply/demand. **New Standard**: Address Prop 84 Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities. Consider new objectives and planning targets for flood management and climate change. Add explanation of why plan objectives are not prioritized, and explain how Subregional Steering Committees utilize prioritized objectives to weight project selection process within their Subregion.	Update and clarify Table 3-1 (Objectives) and Figure 3-1 (Planning Targets) as needed
3.3 Planning Targets	Amend existing planning targets, including habitat, as needed **New Standard**: add new planning targets (as needed) for integrated flood management and climate change.	
3.4 Regional Priorities	Review priorities and update as needed.	
4. Regional Water Management		
4.1 Introduction	No update needed	
4.2 Resource Management Strategies	**New Standard**: **Update text to reflect new RMS titles per guidelines where current strategies were already included** (e.g., with minor changes to strategy title): Urban Water Efficiency; Water Transfers; Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage; Desalination; Recycled Municipal Water; Surface Storage (Regional/Local); Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution; Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation; Pollution Prevention; Urban Runoff Management; Ecosystem Restoration; Land Use Planning and Management; and Watershed Management. **Add the following new strategies and discuss how they are being utilized in the Region**: Agricultural Water Use Efficiency, Matching Quality to Use; Conveyance (Regional/Local); Salt	Update Table 4-1 to reflect new list of Resource Management Strategies

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan		
Section	**Proposed Revisions**	
	Text	**Graphics**
	Management; Agricultural Lands Stewardship; Economic Incentives; Forest Management. Add discussion of **new strategies that are not applicable** to the Region: Conveyance–Delta, Precipitation Enhancement; Surface Storage—CALFED; Crop Idling for Water Transfers; Dewvaporation or Atmospheric Pressure Desalination; Fog Collection; Irrigated Land Retirement; Rainfed Agriculture; and Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology Review other **strategies included in adopted Plan** to determine if they will be carried forward: Asset Management and Integrated Planning Review all strategies and revise as appropriate to address climate change.	
4.3 Opportunities for Integration:	Revise and expand to include updated list of resource management strategies	Update Table 4-3 to reflect new list of Resource Management Strategies
5. Integrated Regional Projects		
5.1 Introduction	Minor update needed.	
5.2 Stakeholder Identified Projects	Update summary of project characteristics from revised project database **New Standard:** Add discussion of where State or federal regulatory decisions may be required before implementing projects	Update Tables 5-1 to 5-4 to reflect information from updated project database. Revise Maps 5-1 to 5-5 (Location of Projects)
5.3 Project Integration	Update as needed	
5.4 Regional Planning Tools	No update needed.	Revise Table 5-5 to update targets, if needed.

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan		
Section	**Proposed Revisions**	
	Text	**Graphics**
5.5 Project Review and Selection	Add new section on project prioritization that addresses: (1) procedures for submitting a project to the IRWM Plan; (2) procedures for review of projects to implement the IRWM Plan; and (3) procedures for communicating the list(s) of selected projects to the stakeholders. Add new discussion of project prioritization criteria, including: • How the project contributes to the IRWM Plan objectives • How the project is related to resource management strategies • Technical feasibility of the project • Specific benefits to critical DAC water issues • Specific benefits to critical water issues for Native American tribal communities • Environmental Justice Considerations • Project Costs and Financing • Economic Feasibility • Project Status • Strategic considerations for IRWM Plan implementation • Contribution of the project in adapting to the effects of climate change • Contribution of the project in reducing GHG emissions as compared to project alternatives	
6. Benefits and Impacts		
6.1 Introduction	No update needed.	
6.2 Benefits of Stakeholder-Identified Projects	Revise with information from updated project database.	
6.3 Benefits of IRWMP Implementation	Update with results of revised benefit analysis. **New Standards**: Identify benefits between regions and those directly affecting DAC, EJ-related concerns, and Native American tribal communities. Add discussion of potential for IRWM Plan to: 1) reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and 2) enhance ability of region to adapt to effects of climate change.	Update Tables 6-1 to 6-6 (Costs and Benefits of Implementation as needed)
6.4 Potential Impacts of IRWMP Implementation	No update needed	
7. Implementation		
7.1 Introduction	No update needed	

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan		
Section	Proposed Revisions	
	Text	Graphics
7.2 Framework for Implementation	**New Standard**: Add discussion of relationship between IRWM Plan and local water plans, including: • Consistency and coordination regarding local plan content and the IRWM Plan content • Relevant, accurate, and current local plan information and references upon which the IRWM Plan is based • Water management issues and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies from local plans into the IRWM Plan • Limits, levels, management tools or criteria relevant to water management in local plans that are applicable to the IRWM Plan. Add description of future plans to further a collaborative, proactive relationship between land use planners and water managers and effectively integrate water management with land use planning.	
7.3 Institutional Structure	Update to reflect current governance structure	
7.4 Coordination	**New Standard**: Expand discussion of coordination with agencies (e.g., Federal/State) and adjacent and overlapping IRWM regions. Describe the process needed to coordinate water management projects and activities of participating local agencies and local stakeholders to avoid conflicts, take advantage of efficiencies and encourage collaboration on projects. Add discussion of how cooperation or coordination with adjacent or overlapping IRWM efforts will be addressed and a discussion of any ongoing water management conflicts with adjacent IRWM efforts.	
7.5 Technical Feasibility	**New Standard**: add discussion of analytical methods used to determine technical feasibility	Update Table 7-6 (Documents Supporting Technical Feasibility)
7.6 Funding	Update to reflect current funding opportunities and discuss funding to maintenance the project database. **New Standard**: Augment explanation of how operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for projects would be covered and the certainty of operation and maintenance funding.	
7.7 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance	No update needed	
7.8 Data Management	**New Standard**: Augment discussion of Data Management and describe the Data Management System (DMS) utilized for collection, management, and dissemination of data.	Update Figure 7-5: Data Management Flow as appropriate

Table 9: Proposed Revisions to Adopted IRWM Plan		
Section	Proposed Revisions	
	Text	Graphics
7.9 Adaptive Management	**New Standard**: Add discussion of how Plan implementation will be tracked using DMS. Expand discussion of project monitoring, periodic review of plan performance, including lessons learned, criteria for determining when Plan updates are required, and a process for technical updates (e.g., for the inclusion of new climate adaptation strategies or to amend the list of projects), which do not require re-adoption of the Plan.	
7.10 Next Steps	Review and update as appropriate.	Update Table 7-11 (Potential Next Steps)
7.11 IRWMP Schedule	Update schedule.	Update Table 7-12 (Schedule)
Appendices		
Appendix A: Statewide Priorities	Update statewide priorities and address consistency	
Appendix B: Project List	Insert revised list of projects from updated project database	

5. Review of Draft Plan

The Draft of the Updated IRWM Plan will be posted to the Project website for review by the Subregional Steering Committees and the public. After a review period, the planning team will facilitate a discussion at each Subregional Steering Committee meeting to receive comments.

6. Incorporate or Address Comments

The comments received from the Subregional Steering Committees and the public will be presented to the Leadership Committee, which will provide final direction for the Plan Update revisions. Final comments that are approved by the Leadership Committee will be incorporated into the Draft Plan Update.

7. Prepare Final Draft for Leadership Committee Approval

After the Draft Final Plan is prepared, all members of the RWMG, including the Subregional Steering Committees, will review the Updated Plan. Any comments received during this second review will be addressed by the Leadership Committee and incorporated as appropriate prior to their approval.

8. Preparation of Final Plan and Distribution for Adoption

Thirty (30) hard copies of the Draft Final Plan will be provided to the Leadership Committee. The Leadership Committee will submit the Draft Final Plan to their respective Boards for adoption. After adoption,

The planning team will print fifty (50) copies of the Final Plan and distribute them to the Leadership Committee for their use. Electronic versions will also be posted on the Project website.

9. Quarterly and Final Reports

The planning team will prepare and submit draft quarterly reports and a draft final report to LACFCD who will provide written comments as needed. The planning team will revise the reports and forward them to the LACFCD for submittal to DWR.